

# THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE

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## EMPLOYMENT, WAGES, RETAIL PRICES AND TRADE DISPUTES IN OCTOBER.

### EMPLOYMENT.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during October in nearly all the principal industries, and showed little change, on the whole, as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement in the coal mining and iron mining industries, and a further improvement in the pig-iron industry, in the woollen and worsted industries, and in the pottery trades. In the cotton trade, however, a further decline was reported.

The percentage unemployed among members of Trade Unions from which returns are received was 14.1 at the end of October, as compared with 14.6 at the end of September and 15.6 at the end of October, 1921. The percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act was 12.0 at 23rd October, the same as at 25th September. The total number of workpeople registered at the Employment Exchanges as unemployed at 30th October, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was approximately 1,385,000, of whom 1,130,000 were men and 176,000 were women, the remainder being boys and girls. At the end of September the number on the Live Register was 1,368,000, of whom 1,117,000 were men and 168,000 were women.

The number of vacancies notified by employers to Exchanges and unfilled at 30th October was 13,700 (of which 3,800 were for men and 8,100 for women), compared with 12,500 at 25th September.

### WAGES.

In the industries for which statistics are compiled by the Department, the changes in rates of wages reported as having taken effect in October resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £250,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,500,000 workpeople, and in an aggregate increase of over £22,000 in the weekly wages of over 400,000 workpeople.

The principal group of workpeople whose rates of wages were reduced were cotton operatives in Lancashire and the neighbouring counties, who sustained a decrease of 10 per cent. on basis piece-prices, equivalent to about 5 per cent. on current weekly wages. The wages of dock labourers were reduced by 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day, and those of tramwaymen by 4s. per week in most towns. Railway shopmen employed by most of the principal companies in Great Britain sustained a reduction of 10s. per week, and in addition there were changes of various amounts resulting from the standardisation of rates in England and Wales. Other important bodies of workpeople affected by reductions included iron miners, iron puddlers and millmen, blastfurnace workers in Cleveland and Staffordshire, brick and other clay workers, makers of light castings, ship repairers in South Wales, railway wagon builders and repairers, brass-workers at Birmingham, workpeople in the textile bleaching, dyeing, etc., industries, road transport workers in London, certain classes of workpeople in the printing trades, cement workers, and men employed by electrical contractors.

As a result of Orders made under the Trade Boards Acts there were reductions in the minimum rates of

wages fixed for males in the stamped or pressed metal wares trade and for males and females in the paper bag, paper box, and brush and broom trades in Great Britain, and in the boot and shoe repairing and linen and cotton handkerchief, etc., trades in Northern Ireland.

The principal increase in wages affected coal miners in Northumberland and in the Yorkshire and East Midland area, wages being raised, as a result of the ascertainment of the proceeds of the industry for August, by about 6½ per cent. on current rates in the former district and by 2 per cent. on current rates in the latter. There were also small increases in the wages of steel sheet millmen and galvanisers and of blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire and the West of Scotland.

Since the beginning of 1922 the changes in rates of wages reported to the Department have resulted in a net reduction of nearly £4,200,000 in the weekly full-time wages of over 7,500,000 workpeople and a net increase of nearly £11,500 in the weekly wages of nearly 75,000 workpeople.

### RETAIL PRICES.

At 1st November the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics prepared by the Ministry of Labour (including food, rent, clothing, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items) was approximately 80 per cent. above that of July, 1914, as compared with 78 per cent. at 30th September. The rise in the percentage since the latter date is attributable to seasonal increases in the prices of milk and eggs. The highest point reached by the figure was 176 per cent. above the pre-war level, in November, 1920.

The statistics are designed to indicate the average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families. Accordingly, in making the calculations, the changes in the prices of the various items included are combined in proportions corresponding with the relative importance of those items in pre-war working-class family expenditure, no allowance being made for any changes in the standard of living.

For further particulars and details of the statistics reference should be made to the article on page 442.

### TRADE DISPUTES.

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October, was 32. In addition, 25 disputes which began before October were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The total number of workpeople involved in all disputes in October (including those workpeople thrown out of work at the establishments where disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes) was nearly 14,000, as compared with 15,000 in the previous month and 23,000 in October, 1921. The estimated aggregate duration of all disputes during October was 186,000 working days, as compared with 142,000 days in September, 1922, and 156,000 days in October, 1921.

Since the beginning of 1922 the stoppages of work, owing to trade disputes, reported to the Department, have involved over 500,000 workpeople. The aggregate duration of the stoppages has been nearly 20,000,000 working days.



## INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN 1920 AND 1921.

IN continuation of the statistics\* hitherto prepared by the Ministry of Labour, the following particulars relating to Industrial Co-operative Societies have been compiled by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies from the statutory returns (supplemented in a few cases by additional information) furnished to his Department. The figures relate only to such of the societies registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts as are primarily connected with industries other than agriculture and are co-operative in character.

Up to and including the year 1920 the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland, but those for 1921 are exclusive of societies registered in Ireland.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

For the year 1921 returns were received from 1,521 Industrial Co-operative Societies. For the preceding year, 1,569 returns were received (including 70 from Irish societies). The aggregate membership at the end of 1921 was 4,523,000, while sales amounted to £327,239,000,† and resulted in a net balance of profit (before deduction of interest on share capital) of £13,870,000. The total share, loan and reserve capital was £124,260,000.

In 1920 the rise in prices was accompanied by a general expansion in the figures; membership increased by 309,000, or 7·4 per cent., while profit increased by £4,402,000, or 20·3 per cent, and capital by £10,034,000, or 8·9 per cent. In 1921 membership increased by 36,000, or 0·8 per cent., and capital by £1,681,000, or 1·4 per cent, but sales were reduced by £61,447,000, or 15·8 per cent., and profit by £12,260,000, or 46·9 per cent. The figures for the Irish societies were too small to invalidate the comparison, and the decreases in 1921 must accordingly be attributed to the fall in prices and the general trade depression.

The total number of persons directly employed by Societies at the end of 1921 was 185,228, or 10,809 less than in the preceding year. Their total wages amounted to £29,323,000, compared with £28,765,000 in the preceding year.

While some of the societies are engaged only in distribution and some only in production, others are engaged in both forms of industry. In the following statistics production and distribution are dealt with separately.

### PRODUCTION.

In 1921 there were 1,165 Industrial Co-operative Societies of various types engaged in production. The total number of persons employed in production by these societies was 73,647, the amount paid as wages during the year was £11,302,000, and the value of the productions £83,050,000. The corresponding figures for 1920 were: 1,191 societies, 80,562 employees, £11,904,000 wages, and £95,196,000 value of productions. In the later year the societies comprised 1,020 retail societies, 2 wholesale societies, 1 corn-milling society, 48 breadmaking and other consumers' societies and 94 associations of workers. Of the employees 42,540 were men, 20,538 women and 10,569 young persons under 18 years of age.

In the following Table the value of productions of each group of societies, together with the totals for all societies, are shown for the years 1911-1921:—

Year.	Value of Productions.					Grand Totals of all Societies.
	Associations of Consumers.				Associations of Workers.	
	Productive Departments of Distributive Societies.		Productive Societies.			
	Retail Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Corn Milling Societies.	Baking and other Consumers' Societies.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911 .. ..	12,731,608	9,615,748	1,024,331	1,020,801	1,440,357	25,832,845
1912 .. ..	13,691,188	10,630,583	1,113,729	1,137,565	1,580,309	28,153,374
1913 .. ..	14,550,246	11,211,882	1,003,579	1,270,579	1,732,337	29,768,623
1914 .. ..	15,551,185	12,608,101	1,035,044	1,291,950	1,778,664	32,264,944
1915 .. ..	19,123,388	17,350,906	304,616	1,508,872	2,399,930	40,687,712
1916 .. ..	22,592,512	21,742,062	241,894	1,764,125	2,592,210	48,932,803
1917 .. ..	25,062,446	25,220,294	310,991	1,938,854	3,253,846	55,786,431
1918 .. ..	23,445,840	24,113,967	264,653	1,871,021	3,687,060	53,382,541
1919 .. ..	27,813,899	35,330,283	528,288	2,498,552	4,496,935	70,667,957
1920† .. ..	38,376,634	48,072,892	354,301	2,988,323	5,403,814	95,195,964
1921‡ .. ..	38,676,929	37,925,115	341,114	2,671,585	3,435,150	83,049,893

The decrease since 1914, in the sales of the corn milling societies was due to the absorption of several of these societies by the English Wholesale Society. Six Irish milling societies made returns for 1920, but did little or no business.

The total value of the productions increased between 1909 and 1913 by £5,475,000, or 22·5 per cent., the largest increase being shown by the baking and other consumers' societies (40·1

per cent.) and by the associations of workers (38·9 per cent.). Between 1913 and 1920 the value of productions was more than trebled, so that, even allowing for the increase in prices, a considerable expansion in production is indicated. The expansion was principally in the wholesale societies, where the value of productions had risen from £11,000,000 to more than £48,000,000, and the number of persons employed in production from over 20,000 to more than 35,000. In 1921, while the value of productions was maintained in the retail societies, there was a considerable reduction both in the wholesale distributive and in the productive societies. To some extent the reduction was occasioned merely by the fall in prices, but from the fact that there was a reduction of over 4,000 in the number of persons employed on productive work by the wholesale societies it would appear that there was also a reduction in the volume of goods produced.

The following Table\* analyses by groups of industries, the number of persons employed, the amount of wages paid, and the value of productions in 1920 and 1921:—

Groups of Industries.		Associations of Consumers.		
		No. of Em- ployees.	Wages paid during Year.	Value of Productions.
† Food and Tobacco .. ..	1920	25,962	£ 4,155,114	£ 65,578,579
	1921	25,735	4,324,079	61,697,211
Clothing .. ..	1920	27,324	3,368,220	10,599,966
	1921	21,655	2,643,878	6,981,877
Soap, Candles and Starch .. ..	1920	1,951	308,370	4,027,490
	1921	1,903	297,630	3,149,772
Textiles .. ..	1920	3,421	421,412	3,001,697
	1921	2,916	275,467	1,336,410
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	1920	503	90,009	105,919
	1921	476	67,409	110,711
‡ Building and Woodworking .. ..	1920	8,425	1,752,360	4,099,715
	1921	7,468	1,739,946	4,049,026
Printing .. ..	1920	2,890	393,408	1,191,197
	1921	2,738	413,285	1,010,325
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	1920	885	153,006	618,507
	1921	878	155,220	476,855
Other Industries .. ..	1920	649	91,340	569,090
	1921	1,128	254,742	802,556
Totals .. ..	1920	72,010	10,733,239	89,792,150
	1921	64,897	10,171,656	79,614,743
Percentage increase or decrease	1920	+12·2	+47·5	+35·7
	1921	-9·9	-5·2	-11·3

Groups of Industries.		Associations of Workers.		
		No. of Em- ployees.	Wages paid during Year.	Value of Productions.
Food and Tobacco .. ..	1920	266	£ 34,986	£ 271,249
	1921	234	28,549	144,236
Clothing .. ..	1920	4,763	582,862	2,916,051
	1921	4,540	454,326	1,704,034
Soap, Candles and Starch .. ..	1920	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..
Textiles .. ..	1920	1,165	169,948	1,273,430
	1921	992	99,477	466,285
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	1920	..	..	..
	1921	..	..	..
Building and Woodworking .. ..	1920	576	105,876	223,073
	1921	1,309	273,241	488,580
Printing .. ..	1920	1,025	175,049	456,273
	1921	1,006	191,824	454,504
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding	1920	503	77,698	164,478
	1921	419	49,741	97,669
Other Industries .. ..	1920	254	24,348	99,260
	1921	246	33,354	79,842
Totals .. ..	1920	8,552	1,170,767	5,403,814
	1921	8,750	1,130,512	3,435,150
Percentage increase or decrease	1920	+2·9	+34·3	+20·2
	1921	+2·3	-3·4	-36·4

In 1921 the wholesale societies incurred a loss‡ of £994,113 on their production, and the 143 productive societies a profit of £177,600; the profit made by distributive societies on productive work only is not ascertainable.

¶ *Profit-sharing with Employees.*—Of the 1,165 societies engaged in industrial production, 141, employing 18,200 persons in production, with wages amounting to £2,453,000, allotted a sum of £68,500 to these employees as a bonus on wages in 1921, this being equivalent to 2·8 per cent.

§ *Associations of Workers: Share of Employees in Membership, Capital and Management.*—Eighty-six of the 94 Associations of Workers, with sales amounting to £3,747,000, or 99 per cent. of the total sales of the associations at work, made returns showing the extent to which their employees shared in the membership, capital and management of the associations. The returns showed that the total membership of the associations in 1921 was 30,630, of whom 4,626, or 15 per cent., consisted of em-

\* The figures for 1920 relate to Great Britain and Ireland, those for 1921 are exclusive of Societies registered in Ireland.

† Includes Farm Productions valued at £1,147,000 in respect of which there were 2,545 Employees with Salaries and Wages of £346,680 for 1921; also 1919 figures for English and Scottish Wholesale Societies' Coffee and Cocoa Departments, in the absence of figures for later years.

‡ Includes work of Engineering Department of Co-operative Wholesale Society, for which separate figures were not available.

§ Exclusive of English and Scottish Joint Departments and Works and Engineering Departments.

¶ These particulars are for the year 1921.

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1921, page 517.

† Including agricultural produce valued at £1,147,000, and wholesale as well as retail sales.

‡ Up to and including the year 1920 the figures given relate to Great Britain and Ireland, but those for 1921 are exclusive of Societies registered in Ireland.



ployees; 20,616, or 67 per cent., of other individuals, and 5,388, or 18 per cent., of other societies. Of the 8,751 persons employed by the associations, 53 per cent. were members of the associations employing them.

Of the £1,536,503 share and loan capital, £277,116, or 18 per cent., belonged to employees; £653,875, or 43 per cent., to other individuals, including loans from non-members and bank overdrafts, and £605,512, or 39 per cent., to other societies. The number of committeemen of the associations was 744, of whom 312, or 42 per cent., were employees of the associations, 306, or 41 per cent., were other individual members, and 124, or 17 per cent., were representatives of other (shareholding) societies.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

At the end of 1921, 1,376 retail and two wholesale societies were engaged in distribution. These societies had an aggregate membership of 4,477,000, a total share, loan, and reserve capital of £120,834,000;\* sales amounting to £320,084,000,† and a profit (before deducting interest on share capital) of £13,693,000.\* The total number of persons employed in distribution was 111,581, and their wages for the year were £18,021,000. The corresponding figures for 1920 were: Membership, 4,434,000; capital, £119,299,000; sales, £379,063,000; profit, £25,626,000; employees, 115,475; and wages, £16,861,000.

In the following Table the sales for each of the years 1911-1921 are shown separately for the Retail and for the Wholesale Societies:—

Year.	Retail Societies.		Wholesale Societies.	
	Number.	Sales.	Sales of English Society.	Sales of Scottish Society.
		£	£	£
1911 ..	1,403	74,812,469	27,892,990	7,851,080
1912 ..	1,392	78,878,658	29,732,154	8,391,258
1913 ..	1,382	83,607,043	31,371,976	8,964,034
1914 ..	1,385	87,979,898	34,910,813	9,425,384
1915 ..	1,374	103,073,321	43,101,747	11,363,076
1916 ..	1,364	121,853,932	52,230,074	14,499,037
1917 ..	1,339	142,158,236	57,710,132	17,083,275
1918 ..	1,342	155,332,902	65,167,960	19,216,763
1919 ..	1,356	199,139,177	89,349,318	24,773,381
1920† ..	1,412	244,064,828	105,439,628	29,559,314
1921‡ ..	1,376	217,157,890	80,884,661	22,041,158

**Profit-sharing with Employees.**—Of the total of 1,376 retail societies in 1921, 99, employing 15,431 persons and paying wages amounting to £2,313,284 in their distributive departments, allotted out of the profits a total of £77,427 to their employees as a bonus upon wages, this being equivalent to 3·3 per cent.

The *profit*, stated in the General Summary above, for all societies in 1921 was considerably reduced by the losses of £348,578 sustained by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society and £4,155,541 by the English Co-operative Wholesale Society. In the preceding year the Scottish Society made a profit of £460,335, while the English Society lost £541,838. To meet its losses the English Society in 1920 transferred £742,830 from reserve balances, and in 1921 wrote back depreciation on its land, buildings, fixtures, machinery and plant to the extent of £3,500,000, and appropriated £1,000,000 from its Insurance Fund.

The retail societies returned an average *dividend* of 1s. 7½d. in the £ in 1921, and 1s. 7d. in the £ in 1920. For 1920 the Scottish Wholesale Society paid a dividend equivalent to 2½d. in the £, and the English Society paid a dividend equal to about ½d. in the £; neither society paid a dividend for the following year.

#### INCREASES IN RENTS, 1914-22.

As a result of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, rents of working-class dwellings remained at the same level as immediately before the war, apart from increases on account of increased rates and water charges—in other words, net rents§ of working-class dwellings remained unchanged generally—from the end of 1915 up to the entry into operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920.

The effect of the 1920 Act, the principal provisions of which were summarised on page 354 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1920, is, in general, and subject to certain conditions, to permit the increase of working-class rents by an amount equal to the excess of the current rates and water charges over the rates and water charges of August, 1914, plus an amount equal to 30 per cent. of the net rent of August, 1914, and, in addition, as from July, 1921, a further 10 per cent. of the pre-war net rent. Of the permitted addition of 40 per cent. to the pre-war net rents, five-eighths is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, and increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act fall within the remainder.

In order to ascertain the extent of the increases in rents, special inquiries have been made of Property Owners' Associations, Trades Councils, Tenants' Associations and Municipal

Authorities, and the Department has again to acknowledge its indebtedness to them, and especially to the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers and its affiliated Associations, for the valuable assistance which they have rendered.

The following Table gives a summary of the general position in towns in England and Wales as regards increases in inclusive working-class rents (where, as is usually the case, the landlord is responsible for repairs). The figures for rates include water charges, and relate to the first half of the financial year 1914-15, and to the second half of the financial year 1922-23:—

*Average for Towns in England and Wales (except London area).*

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Examples of Gross Rent (i.e., Rent plus Rates) at August, 1914 ..	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0
Net Rent (i.e., Gross Rent less Rates) at August, 1914 ..	3 0½	3	4 5	5 0
Increase in Rates, 1914 to 1922-3 ..	0 11½	1 2½	1 7½	1 11½
Amount of 40 per cent. Increase on Net Rent of 1914 ..	1 2½	1 6½	1 9½	2 0
Total permitted Increase in Gross Rent, 1914 to 1922-3 ..	2 2½	2 9	3 5	3 11½
Permitted Increase expressed as percentage of Gross Rent of 1914 ..	55%	55%	57%	57%

The figures given here show that the net rent was nearly three-quarters of the gross rent in 1914, on the average, and the permitted increase of 40 per cent. on net rent is thus equivalent to practically 30 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914. The average increase on account of higher rates and water charges is about 26 per cent. of the pre-war gross rent. The total permitted increases thus average about 56 per cent. of the gross rent of 1914.

**London.**—The rentals given in the illustrative Table above are, of course, too low to represent London, but the increases permitted in London on account of the 40 per cent. addition to net rents average about 30 per cent. of the pre-war gross rents, and increases in respect of increased rates and water charges in London average about 18 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914; the total permitted increase in London is thus about 48 per cent.

**Scotland.**—In Scotland the permitted increases average about 57 per cent. of the pre-war gross rents, about 19 per cent. being due to increases in occupiers' rates, about 5 per cent. to increases in owners' rates, and about 33 per cent. to the increase of 40 per cent. on the pre-war net rents.

#### *Average for Great Britain.*

On the basis of the foregoing figures it is calculated that the average conditionally *permissible* increase in urban working-class rents in Great Britain is approximately 53 per cent. of the gross rents of 1914. The permissible increases have not, however, been put into force in all cases, and special inquiries in regard to the extent to which the permissible increases are actually being collected show that increases on account of higher rates and of the 30 per cent. on net rents—the maximum permissible up to July, 1921—were operative to the extent of about 95 per cent., and increases in respect of the further 10 per cent. on net rents, which have been legal since July, 1921, were operative, at the beginning of November, to the extent of between 85 and 90 per cent. Applying these proportions to the respective permissible increases, the *actual* increase in the gross rents of working-class dwellings in Great Britain since July, 1914, is found to average about 50 per cent. This percentage has been utilised in compiling the statistics relating to the cost of living given on page 442.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF MINES DEPARTMENT FOR 1921.

THE Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for the year 1921 has been issued.\* It embodies the Annual Report of H.M. Chief Inspector of Mines, together with a large number of statistical tables and charts.

#### PRODUCTION.

The following Table shows the quantities of the various classes of minerals raised or quarried (exclusive of the produce of quarries less than 20 feet deep) in the United Kingdom (and in the Isle of Man) in each of the years 1913, 1920 and 1921:—

	1913. Thousand Tons.	1920. Thousand Tons.	1921. Thousand Tons.
Coal .. .. .	287,430	229,532	163,251
Iron Ore and Ironstone .. .. .	15,997	12,707	3,478
Lead Ore, dressed .. .. .	24	15	7
Tin Ore, dressed (black tin) .. .. .	8	5	1
Zinc Ore, dressed .. .. .	17	5	1
Other Non-ferrous Ores .. .. .	14	24	3
China Clay and China Stone .. .. .	05	851	471
Fuller's Earth .. .. .	32	29	20
Gypsum .. .. .	285	287	265
Oil Shale .. .. .	3,280	2,843	1,867
Potter's Clay .. .. .	236	163	168
Salt .. .. .	2,248	2,158	1,383
Other Minerals, for chemical and allied industries .. .. .	163	158	74
Chalk .. .. .	4,858	3,747	3,434
Chert, Flint, etc. .. .. .	75	84	46
Clay and Shale .. .. .	10,135	8,021	8,351
Fireclay .. .. .	2,586	1,966	1,353
Gravel and Sand .. .. .	2,409	2,757	2,490
Igneous Rock .. .. .	7,098	5,621	5,740
Limestone .. .. .	12,741	11,228	7,336
Ganister .. .. .	312	310	151
Sandstone .. .. .	3,666	1,874	1,885
Slate .. .. .	371	215	237

\* Published by H.M. Stationery Office. Price 6s. 6d., ex postage.

\* Including Productive Departments for which figures cannot be separated.  
† Wholesale and retail.  
‡ Up to and including the year 1920, the figures relate to Great Britain and Ireland, but those for 1921 are exclusive of Societies registered in Ireland.  
§ In the great majority of cases, rates on working class properties are paid by the landlord and the tenant pays an inclusive sum, known to him as the "rent," which covers rent plus rates. In this article this inclusive sum is described as the gross rent, and the rent exclusive of rates is described as the net rent.



Natural gas was also produced in these years to the amount of 87,000 cubic feet in 1913, 95,000 cubic feet in 1920, and 100,000 cubic feet in 1921.

The total value at the mine or quarry of all the above minerals, except natural gas, and (in 1913 and 1921) uranium ore, was £160,113,000 in 1913, £427,445,000 in 1920, and £231,681,000 in 1921. Coal alone accounted for more than nine-tenths of the total value of all minerals, *viz.*, for £145,536,000 in 1913, £396,872,000 in 1920, and £213,746,000 in 1921.

#### CONSUMPTION OF COAL.

The following Table shows the approximate distribution of the coal consumed in the United Kingdom in 1920 and in 1921, *i.e.*, the coal produced, *plus* the coal (or coal equivalent of coke) imported and retained, *minus* the coal (or coal equivalent of coke and patent fuel) exported or shipped as bunkers on foreign-going vessels:—

	1920. Thousand Tons.	1921. Thousand Tons.
Coke Ovens (Metallurgical Coke) .. .. .	17,351	6,398
Gas Works .. .. .	17,271	15,913
Manufactured Fuel .. .. .	159	80
Electricity Generating Stations .. .. .	7,357*	6,524*
Railway Companies (for locomotive use) ..	13,837	10,492
Vessels engaged in Coastwise Trade (bunkers) ..	1,703	1,234
Blast Furnaces (Pig Iron Manufacture), exclusive of Metallurgical Coke included above .. ..	2,062	651
Collieries: Engine Fuel and Miners' Coal ..	23,800	18,550
Domestic use, General Manufactures, and all other purposes .. .. .	102,242	69,221
Total .. .. .	185,782	129,063

The amount of raw coal available for domestic use in 1920 is estimated at between 36 and 37 million tons. The corresponding figure for 1921 cannot be given.

#### NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

The total number of persons ordinarily employed at mines in Great Britain and Ireland (with the Isle of Man) during 1921 was 1,156,938, of whom 924,629 worked underground, and 232,309 on the surface. The number employed at quarries under the Quarries Act was 69,979. The figures for those employed at coal mines are given in greater detail in the Table† below, the figures for 1920 being also given for comparison:—

	1920.	1921.
<i>Underground (Males only):—</i>		
Under 16 years of age .. .. .	53,221	41,074
16 years of age and over .. .. .	920,365	866,992
Total, underground .. .. .	973,586	908,066
<i>Above ground:—</i>		
<i>Males:—</i>		
Under 14 years of age .. .. .	4,648	677
14 to 16 years of age .. .. .	18,114	17,065
16 years of age and over .. .. .	222,314	199,693
Females .. .. .	8,223	6,086
Total, above ground .. .. .	253,299	223,521
Total, underground and above ground .. ..	1,226,885†	1,131,587†

#### ACCIDENTS.

The number of persons killed at mines and quarries in 1921 was 815; and the number of persons injured and incapacitated for more than seven days was 90,121. These figures are 369 and 31,940, respectively, less than in the previous year, but in this connection it should be noted that for three months in the year 1921, owing to suspension of work, the coal miners were not exposed to the risks attending their occupation.

Particulars of the accidents at mines alone (excluding quarries) are given in the following Table:—

	Persons Killed.		Persons Injured.	
	1920.	1921.	1920.	1921.
<i>Underground accidents:</i>				
Explosions of Firedamp or Coaldust ..	26	19	107	50
Falls of ground .. .. .	559	386	41,562	31,082
Shaft accidents .. .. .	42	27	526	612
Haulage accidents .. .. .	237	170	29,111	17,575
Miscellaneous .. .. .	126	88	36,300	29,701
Total, underground accidents .. .. .	990	690	107,606	79,020
<i>Surface accidents:—</i>				
On railways, sidings, or tramways ..	54	41	2,982	2,110
Elsewhere .. .. .	86	37	7,902	5,758
Total, surface accidents .. .. .	140	78	10,884	7,868
Total of all accidents .. .. .	1,130	768	118,490	86,888

\* Electricity generating stations belonging to authorised undertakings and to railway and tramway authorities. The figures include coke, and are for Great Britain only; they are for the years ended 31st March, 1921 and 1922, respectively.

† The figures relate to persons employed in raising or handling coal or in connection therewith at mines, allowance having been made for persons employed in raising or handling other minerals when got with coal.

There has been a great reduction in the accident death-rate in mines during the last half century, as will be seen from the following Table (given in the Report). The figures relate to deaths per million persons employed at all mines:—

	Average of 1873-1882.	Average of 1911-1920.
<i>Natural causes:—</i>		
Explosions of Firedamp or Coal Dust .. ..	610	107
Falls of Ground .. .. .	1,112	743
<i>Mechanical causes:—</i>		
Shaft accidents .. .. .	352	81
Haulage accidents below ground .. .. .	296	304
Other accidents below ground .. .. .	193	141

The Report observes, with reference to these figures:—

“These figures indicate a very striking decrease in the number of accidents due to explosions and to shaft accidents, for the prevention of which much has been done by research and regulation, and an improvement, less marked, in the number of accidents due to falls of ground, in the prevention of which, though many are, of course, unavoidable, personal care plays a predominant part. On the other hand, no improvement is evident in the number of accidents on haulage, an operation in which safety depends far more on the personal factor than on regulation, and in which the work of the individual is not open to close supervision. It is possible that not enough attention has been devoted in the past to improvements in haulage, as being a less obvious source of accidents; but ultimately the responsibility rests with the individual; and, in order to bring this fact home, the Department is taking preliminary steps . . . towards the promotion, throughout the coalfields, of a ‘Safety First’ movement. . . .”

The Report also contains a general review of the coal mining industry in 1921; a detailed account of the coal stoppage of April-June, 1921, and of the circumstances which led up to it; an account of the circumstances under which Part II. of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, ceased to have effect, owing to the refusal of one of the parties to co-operate in setting up the requisite machinery; an account of the Miners' Welfare Fund, which, at the end of 1921, had a net amount of over £460,000 to its credit, and a detailed examination of the accidents under each class, and of the steps taken to combat such accidents.

## OUTPUT, COSTS OF PRODUCTION AND PROCEEDS OF THE COAL-MINING INDUSTRY.

A STATISTICAL Summary\* of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coal-mining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1922, has recently been prepared by the Mines Department in continuation of similar quarterly statements previously published for earlier dates. The particulars relate to undertakings which produced about 94 per cent. of the total quantity of coal raised during the period, and are based on the monthly ascertainment of the Joint Auditors of the District Boards instituted by the Terms of Settlement, dated 1st July, 1921, of the general coal-mining dispute.

The Summary shows that, at the undertakings covered by the return, 53,261,024 tons, out of an estimated total output of 56½ million tons of coal, were raised during the quarter, and that, after deducting 3,664,275 tons used at the mines and 1,180,236 tons supplied to the miners, the quantity disposable commercially was 48,416,513 tons. According to the Monthly Trade and Navigation Accounts for the period April-June 18,374,738 tons were shipped for export and foreign bunkers, mainly from South Wales and Monmouthshire, Northumberland and Durham.

The costs of production at the undertakings covered by this Summary were as shown below:—

	Amount. £	Per ton disposable commercially. s. d.
Wages .. .. .	30,540,289	12 7-39
Stores and Timber .. .. .	6,005,714	2 5-77
Other Costs (management, salaries, insurances, repairs, office and general expenses, depreciation, etc.) .. ..	7,884,887	3 3-08
Miners' Welfare Fund contributions .. .. .	221,688	0 1-10
Royalties (including the rental value of freehold minerals where worked by the proprietor) .. .. .	1,477,190	0 7-32
Total Costs .. .. .	46,129,768	19 0-66
Deduct proceeds of miners' coal .. .. .	219,285	0 1-08
Net Costs .. .. .	45,910,483	18 11-58

The proceeds of commercial disposals were £45,875,798, equivalent to 18s. 11-41d. per ton, leaving a debit balance of £34,685, or 0-17d. per ton. In the quarter ended 31st March,

\* Cmd. 1759. H.M. Stationery Office, price 2d.



1922, there was a credit balance for the whole country amounting to 1s. 1-62d. per ton, and one of 3-47d. per ton for the quarter ended 31st December, 1921.

An analysis by 13 districts shows that in three districts (South Wales and Monmouthshire, Northumberland, and Durham, which are the chief exporting districts) there were credit balances, ranging from 4-13d. to 1s. 1-41d. per ton, and in the ten remaining districts there were debit balances ranging from 3-65d. per ton in the Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire area to 4s. 2-45d. per ton in the Bristol district.

The number of workpeople employed was 1,025,592, the number of man-shifts worked was 59,831,062 (47,309,096 underground and 12,521,966 on the surface), and the number of man-shifts lost which could have been worked was 4,677,252. The average output per man-shift worked, based on the tonnage of saleable coal raised, was 17-8 cwt., or, if calculated upon the total tonnage of coal raised and weighed at the pit and the number of ordinary man-shifts worked, about 19½ cwt. The average earnings per man-shift worked were 10s. 2-51d., this figure being calculated upon the number of workers of all ages employed both above and below ground. This latter figure compares with 11s. 0-18d. in the quarter ended 31st March, 1922, and 12s. 7-89d. in the quarter ended 31st December, 1921.

In the following Table the net costs, proceeds and wages per ton disposable commercially, and the output and earnings per man-shift worked, are shown for the various districts:—

District.	Per ton disposable commercially.			Per man shift worked.	
	Net Costs*		Proceeds	Wages†	Output
	s.	d.	s.	d.	Cwts.
Scotland .. ..	16	3-56	15	10-53	10 10-54
Northumberland ..	17	1-47	17	9-65	11 0-27
Durham .. ..	17	9-37	18	10-78	11 1-88
S. Wales and Mon. ..	20	0-40	20	4-53	12 7-02
Yorks. and E. Midlands†	19	4-17	19	0-52	13 9-11
Lancs., N. Staffs. and Cheshire	21	8-11	20	11-33	14 4-42
North Wales .. ..	20	5-55	18	9-53	14 4-47
S. Staffs. and Salop ..	18	7-39	15	10-40	10 7-18
Cumberland .. ..	21	10-82	20	0-24	16 0-27
Bristol .. ..	26	5-06	22	2-61	17 7-23
Forest of Dean .. ..	21	10-91	20	8-27	14 3-00
Somerset .. ..	23	10-35	22	8-26	15 5-01
Kent .. ..	20	11-68	17	6-88	14 2-72
Great Britain .. ..	18	11-58	18	11-41	12 7-39
					17-80
					10 2-51

## PRODUCTION AND WORKING HOURS IN THE ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

### REPORT OF JOINT INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

In January, 1919, the hours of labour in the engineering and shipbuilding industries were reduced by agreement between employers and workpeople to 47 a week. Shortly afterwards a claim was put forward by the workpeople for a further reduction in weekly hours to 44. This was opposed by the employers' organisations, and eventually, at a Conference on 28th August, 1919, the application was withdrawn, and the following memorandum agreed to:—

"That a Joint Committee representative of the employers and of the unions' Negotiating Committee be appointed to investigate the economic relation of production to hours of work, and in this connection, the methods of manufacture in the shipbuilding and engineering industries in this and other countries."

The Joint Committee, consisting of six representatives of the employers and six of the Trade Unions, held its first meeting on 23rd March, 1920. In order to obtain the information they required, the Committee circulated a questionnaire to representative firms in the trades. Visits were undertaken to firms in the United Kingdom in June and July, 1920, when trade was good, and in August, 1921, when trade was declining. Visits were also made to certain firms in Belgium, Germany and Holland in April and May, 1921. A projected visit to America was ultimately abandoned.

The Report, which is signed by the representatives of the Engineering and National Employers' Federations, the Shipbuilding Employers' Federation, and the Unions' Negotiating Committee, was finally agreed to on 4th July last, and has recently been made public. A broad view of the problem was taken by the Committee, and information was collected on a number of factors influencing production. Besides hours, time-keeping, overtime, systems of payment and efficiency of production, to which further reference is made below, information was obtained from the different firms, relating so far as possible to pre-war and post-war years, upon the number of employees, foreign trade, equipment and plant, horse power available, proportion of employees working on machines, canteen provision, first aid equipment, welfare, etc. The information is collated and tabulated in the Report without any attempt to make deductions from the facts presented.

In Sections I. and II. of the Report is summarised the information relating to the years 1913 and 1919 supplied by firms in the shipbuilding and engineering industries respectively in reply to the questionnaire.

\* Net costs represent total costs less proceeds of coal supplied to miners.  
† The amounts shown in this column are included in those shown as net costs.  
‡ Including Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.

In the shipbuilding industry, it is stated that in 1913, with the exception of one firm that worked 52, about half the firms worked 53 hours and the remainder 54, with two breaks of varying lengths. In 1919 the 47-hour week was in universal operation, and a single break of one hour was general. The following Table taken from the Report shows the average weekly number of hours actually worked by the workpeople in each year:—

	1913.	1919.
Time workers only	Hours. 48-42	Hours. 43-83
Piece workers	42-49	40-98
All workers	45-90	42-50
Percentage ratio of total overtime to total normal dayshift hours	4-07	2-88

The position with regard to holidays varied greatly in different works, but the general position is shown in the following Table:—

	1913.	1919.
Works idle due to authorised holidays	Days. 16-75	Days. 18-24
Works idle due to unauthorised holidays	3-35	6-29
Percentage of all holidays to total days worked per annum	6-36	8-29

With regard to systems of payment in the shipbuilding industry, out of 36 firms who furnished information only two reported that they had no system of payment by results in operation at all. A number of examples are given of comparisons of output when men were paid by time or by results. In one instance the time taken by mechanics fitting watertight sliding shutters was 490 hours on time-work, compared with 150 hours on payment by results. In another case of rivetters employed on a warship the output of work was 176 rivets per squad per week on time-work, compared with 722 rivets on payment by results.

The Report goes on to say:—"A considerable number of cases are reported of delay to piece workers due to waiting for other workers who work on time. This applies to joiners and carpenters, who work on time, holding up other departments. In one case it is stated that patternmakers working on time are responsible for delay in foundries, which, in turn, hold up the machine shop. A number of cases are mentioned where output is restricted due to the fact that assistants are paid on time. In one case it is mentioned that piece workers make habitual payments to their assistants in excess of their standard remuneration. When blacksmiths had changes from time to piece work, their assistants shared in earnings in a certain ratio, and, as a consequence, output has increased from 50 to 100 per cent."

The firms who made returns as to efficiency of production have given particulars of output in two categories—first, the total gross tonnage launched, and, second, the total gross tonnage of vessels dry docked and/or repaired. The figures are as follows:—

	1913.	1919.
Gross tonnage launched	1,022,720	703,835
Gross tonnage of vessels dry docked and/or repaired	5,928,128	3,956,467
Number of employees	57,037	65,338
Tonnage launched per employee	17-9	10-7
Tonnage repaired per employee	103-8	60-4
	Percentage decrease=40	Percentage decrease=42

In the engineering industry, the Report states, the 53-hour week, with the two-break system, predominated in 1913, and in 1919 the 47-hour week, with the one-break system, was practically universal. The following Table is given as showing the average number of hours worked per week in the two years:—

	1913.	1919.
Time workers only	49-6	44-8
Piece workers only	48-9	44-3
All workers	49-5	44-7
Average overtime	4-5	1-9
Total average time worked	54-0	46-6

The average number of days in which works were idle through authorised holidays increased from 15-5 in 1913 to 17-5 in 1919, while the average number of days of idleness due to unauthorised holidays increased from 0-7 in 1913 to 2-7 in 1919.

Some system or other of payment by results is stated to be in operation to varying extents in practically all firms. Firms mention a number of cases where piecework would have been introduced but for objections raised by the trade unions concerned, and this applies particularly to pattern-makers and foundrymen. In the engineering industry, as in the case of shipbuilding, it is reported that in a number of cases the efforts of the piece workers have been hampered through the fact that their assistants are not being paid by results, and in every case where it has been found possible to introduce payment by results for the assistants the result has been satisfactory. In most cases where it has been tested it has been found that a system of individual payment by results is better than a system of collective payment by results.

The efficiency of production in 1919 was stated to be adversely affected by a great number of factors, including the change over from war products and war conditions to peace products and peace conditions; shortage of supplies of all kinds and in particular of castings, owing to the moulders' strike; shortage of certain classes of workpeople, notably patternmakers, moulders, coremakers, sheet metal workers, boilermakers and apprentices; shorter working hours; stoppage of overtime; decrease of effort; limitation of production; sectional strikes; and Government control.

Considerable space is devoted in other Sections of the Report



to setting out the information collected in the visits made by the Committee to individual works in the United Kingdom. The results of the visits to Continental firms are also given, as well as information relating to the factors of production in their respective countries obtained at interviews with the Belgian Minister of Labour and the Dutch Permanent Under Secretary for Labour.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES IN 1921.

THE Annual Report and Returns \* relating to accidents which have occurred on the railways of Great Britain and Ireland during the year 1921 have been issued by the Ministry of Transport.

The following Table shows the total number of persons killed or injured in connection with the working of railways in 1921 and in 1920, classified according to the three groups by which accidents are distinguished in the statistics. All injuries to passengers or to "other persons" are included, but reports as regards "railway and contractors' servants" are rendered only in cases which cause the injured person to be absent from his work for at least one whole day.

	1921.		1920.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
(1) Accidents to Trains (Collisions, Derailments, &c.):—				
Passengers .. .. .	18	589	6	684
Railway and Contractors' Servants .. .. .	11	81	5	177
Other Persons .. .. .	3	20	3	42
(2) Other Accidents in which the movement of Trains or Railway Vehicles was concerned:—				
Passengers .. .. .	71	1,506	115	1,991
Railway and Contractors' Servants .. .. .	220	2,811	371	4,237
Other Persons .. .. .	403	148	406	244
(3) Accidents not connected with the movement of Railway Vehicles:—				
Passengers .. .. .	4	569	8	548
Railway and Contractors' Servants .. .. .	31	13,284	44	17,514
Other Persons .. .. .	23	493	33	496
All Accidents .. .. .	784	19,501	991	25,933

In train accidents injuries were caused in 1921 to 568 passengers and 52 servants by collisions.

In other accidents in which the movement of trains or railway vehicles was concerned, 718 passengers were injured by falling between trains and platforms, etc., when attempting to enter or alight from trains; 53 servants were killed and 1,462 injured by accidents occurring during shunting operations, of whom 3 were killed and 367 injured, while coupling or uncoupling vehicles; and 485 servants were injured while attending to the machinery, etc., of engines in motion. Of the "other persons," 181 were killed while trespassing on the line and 168 committed suicide. Of the total number of accidents to railway servants in this group, 20 per cent. of the fatal cases and 68 per cent. of the non-fatal cases are attributed to misadventure, and 69 per cent. of the fatal and 22 per cent. of the non-fatal cases to want of caution or misconduct on the part of the injured person.

Of the accidents not connected with the movement of railway vehicles, 12,617, or nearly 95 per cent., of those to railway and contractors' servants are described as industrial accidents of a more or less non-preventable character, the most common types of accidents in this group being those which occurred when handling goods, attending to engines at rest, when working in the permanent way, and those caused by falls.

A substantial reduction of accidents to railway servants in all groups is noticeable during the year, and this is ascribed to more care and a greater regard to regulations.

The following Table shows the classes of railway servants and of contractors' servants, among which the largest number of accidents occurred in 1921:—

Classes.	"Train" and "Movement" Accidents.		Other Accidents.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Engine Drivers and Motormen.	10	313		715	12	1,028
Firemen .. .. .	11	584	—	918	11	1,502
Engine Cleaners .. .. .	5	86	—	982	5	1,068
Guards (Goods and Mineral) and Brakesmen.	21	432	—	281	21	713
Shunters, Yardmen, &c.	29	544		245	30	789
Goods Porters .. .. .	5	164	2	1,953	7	2,117
Passenger Porters .. .. .	12	85	1	770	13	856
Permanent Way Men .. .. .	65	168	10	2,958	75	3,126
Labourers .. .. .	7	49	1	658	8	707
Mechanics and Artisans.		36	3	787	11	823
All other classes of Railway Servants.	55	420		2,971	63	3,391
Total, Railway Servants	228	2,881	28	13,238	256	16,119
Contractors' Servants	3	11	3	46	6	57
Total .. .. .	231	2,892	31	13,284	262	16,176

\* Annual Report upon Accidents; Cmd. 1755; price 6d. net.; and Returns of Accidents and Casualties; price 2s. net. H.M. Stationery Office

Of the total of 16,176 non-fatal injuries sustained by railway and contractors' servants, 5,648 consisted of contusions, 3,452 of sprains, 2,355 of cuts or lacerations, 478 of scalds or burns, 449 of fractures, 389 of internal injuries, 113 of dislocations, 97 of amputations, 74 of shock, and 3,121 were miscellaneous other injuries.

## JOINT INDUSTRIAL COUNCILS AND INTERIM INDUSTRIAL RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEES.

DURING the four weeks ended the 28th October, 18 meetings of Joint Industrial Councils and three meetings of Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committees were reported to the Department. A number of meetings of District Councils and Sub-Committees were also reported.

### WAGES, HOURS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT.

The *Electricity Supply* Industrial Council, in connection with the decision of an affiliated Authority to pay a uniform rate per hour to general labourers employed in the Tramways, Electricity and Gas Departments, appointed a deputation which, with representatives of the District Council, should visit the Local Authority concerned to discuss the matter. The employers indicated that they would submit fresh wages proposals for the consideration of the workers' side. The Industrial Council for the *Gas Mantle Manufacturing* Industry, at an adjourned meeting on 2nd October, agreed upon a reduction of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per hour for women, on the understanding that should the index figure for the cost of living rise or fall by 10 points it would be open to either party to raise the question of revising the rates. The *Lead Manufacturing* Industrial Council discussed a question of wages, and decided to refer it to the Industrial Court for settlement. A summary of the Court's decision appears on page 465 of this issue. The *National Maritime* Board have agreed on conditions and rates of pay for overtime in the catering department for all foreign-going vessels, the crews of which are engaged in British ports. The Industrial Council for *Indoor Brewery Workers*, Midlands District, agreed to recommend reductions of 2s. per week for women and 1s. per week for young people under 16.

The Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the *Clay* Industries on the 19th October discussed wage reductions for women, boys and girls; it was decided that this matter should be settled locally, but if the parties in any district failed to agree the question should be referred to the Committee. Attention was also given to certain difficulties which had arisen in connection with the application of the agreement as to reduction of men's wages. The *Optical Instrument Making* Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee gave further consideration to the question of women's wages on 25th October.

Wages questions were also considered by the *Printing* Industrial Council, the *Electrical Cable Making* Industrial Council, the *Furniture Removing* Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee and the *Export Packing* Council (London District).

### ORGANISATION.

The Industrial Council for *Local Authorities' Non-Trading Services (Manual Workers)* on 6th October discussed the breakdown of the South Wales Provincial Council, and decided to approach the Ministry of Labour on the matter. The view was expressed that difficulties which had arisen might be largely met by a division of the area. The attention of the National Council was also drawn to the unsatisfactory position of another Provincial Council, and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the whole position in the area of which the District Council covers a part. Several of the District Councils of the *Printing and Allied Trades* Industrial Council have recently held annual meetings, particularly successful functions having taken place in London and Bradford. The Council has referred to its Organisation Committee a number of questions concerning the establishment of Works Committees and District Councils. Arrangements were proposed for a joint meeting of employers and trade union representatives in Scotland to consider the formation of a Scottish Branch of the Council. The Organisation Committee was also instructed to consider whether the Council should be provided with greater facilities for the settlement of disputes. The recent half-yearly general meeting of the National Federation of Building Trade Employers has adopted a resolution to the effect that it is "inopportune to pursue further the matter of setting up a proposed joint committee to take over the work of the Education and Welfare Committees of the late Joint Industrial Council for the *Building* Industry."

### COMMERCIAL AND OTHER TOPICS.

Reports upon the progress of the Council's Education Scheme were submitted to the Education Committee of the *Heating and Domestic Engineers'* Council; considerable advances had been made in Manchester and Birmingham. This Council discussed certain matters connected with the problem of demarcation of work between heating and domestic engineers and plumbers. The Industrial Council for *Hosiery Manufacturing* discussed on 12th October the question whether the operatives should continue to pay for needles. The terms of engagement of clerks by a certain Insurance Committee and the problems of education and examination for Insurance Staffs formed the subject of discussions by the Industrial Council for *Insurance Committees Services* at its meeting on 5th October. The *Paper Making* Industrial Council, in dealing with problems of safety, had before it, at a meeting on 12th October, a memorandum prepared from the report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the year 1921 in respect of Accidents in Paper Mills, and also



a report on the working of a Safety First Organisation in a large London establishment. It was decided to circulate this information to employers and to request that they should invite their workpeople to make suggestions with regard to the avoidance of accidents, and to appoint a Safety First Committee to frame suitable rules for the avoidance of accidents. Progress with regard to the education of workers was reported to the Council. A syllabus of advice for home study is being compiled with a view to helping workers in isolated mills who are unable to attend technical classes. It is understood that progress is being made in the preparation of a text-book on the industry. The Pottery Industrial Council, at a meeting on 12th October, had before them a variety of subjects, including statistics of unemployment amongst pottery workers, steps to be taken to procure lower railway freightage rates, reports of various Committees, statistics of profits and turnover in the pottery industry, collection of foreign pottery, computation of income as affecting Old Age Pensions, the effect of industrial conditions on the health of young persons, the interrupted apprenticeship scheme, the Potteries Particulars Order under the Factory and Workshop Acts, pottery scholarships, and Works Committees. The Printing and Allied Trades Industrial Council on 11th October passed resolutions urging the revision of postal rates and the expediting of the passage of the Merchandise Marks Act Amendment Bill through Parliament. It was reported that the Health Committee had issued a leaflet on the prevention of sickness amongst those employed in bronzing, and it is understood that the Committee is also considering the problems of tuberculosis and ventilation. The Executive Committee of the Quarrying Industrial Council gave further consideration to the question of silicosis and completed its report, which will be printed and forwarded to the Home Office. After the meeting, representatives of the Industrial Council discussed with the Mines Department the new Safety Rules for Quarries. It is understood that agreement was reached on practically all the points raised. At a meeting of the Silk Joint Industrial Council on 11th October correspondence with the Ministry of Labour on Unemployment Insurance was received and ordered to be circulated to members for consideration at the next meeting. The War Department Industrial Council heard a deputation on the subject of certain deductions for clothing, and assurances were given that the base rate on which the bonus was calculated would not be affected by an increase in these deductions; other matters discussed concerned a proposal that men "regularly employed" should be considered as "permanently employed," and the consideration by Depot Committees of proposals for reducing staff.

The decision, reported last month, of the Industrial Council for Seed Crushing and Compound Cake Manufacture on the subject of protective clothing was that disagreement at any mills should be considered by the District Council, who would appoint someone to investigate and give a decision which could be referred, if need arose, to the National Council.

## EMPLOYMENT OF EX-SERVICE MEN.

### INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

At 31st October, 1922, the number of men in training was 18,667 and the number awaiting training 18,506. Since 1st August, 1919, 62,402 men have terminated training.

### INTERRUPTED APPRENTICESHIPS.

Up to 25th October, 1922, 44,689 apprentices had been accepted for training with 17,833 employers, as compared with 44,684 apprentices with 17,830 employers on 27th September, 1922.

The apprentices rejected up to 25th October, 1922, numbered 2,177, compared with 2,176 on the 27th September, 1922; of those accepted 41,485 had terminated training and 3,194 were still in training. The corresponding numbers of 27th September, 1922, were 41,289 and 3,484.

The number of men who have received Institutional Training has increased during the four weeks from 2,252 to 2,264.

### NATIONAL SCHEME.

On 31st October, 1922, the number of employers on the King's National Roll was 30,460.

The undertakings given by these employers under the provisions of the National Scheme for the Employment of Disabled Ex-Service Men cover approximately 300,000† disabled ex-Service men.

## WORKERS' SHARE IN MANAGEMENT IN GERMANY: EVASIONS OF THE ACT.

SECTION 165 of the German Federal Constitution grants to the workers, manual and non-manual, the right to co-operate with the employers on equal terms in the regulation of wages and working conditions, as well as in the general economic development of all productive forces. Various Acts have been passed to give effect to this provision, notably the Works Councils Act of 4th February, 1920\*, of which in turn sections 72 and 70 have been given effect to by the Act of 5th February, 1921, relating to the submission to the Works Council of the trade balance-sheet and profit and loss account, and that of 15th February,

1922, relating to the appointment of members of Works Councils on the Board of Control (*Aufsichtsrat*) of joint stock companies. According to *Soziale Praxis* of 6th September a large number of instances are available of attempts by companies to evade the last of these Acts by altering their rules so as to transfer part of the functions hitherto exercised by the Board of Control to special committees, called by various names, elected by the general meeting. The case of the *Mitteldeutsche Kreditbank* is worth special notice, as it has led the employees to decide to take a judicial decision on the point at issue. At the general meeting of the company at Frankfurt, on 22nd May of this year, a proposal was adopted by which the functions of electing the members of the Board of Directors (*Vorstand*) and of granting powers to act for the company were transferred from the Board of Control to a "Personal Committee." Herr Decker, of the Association of Bank Officials, who was present as the Works Council representative, objected to this decision as illegal, because it deprived the representatives of the Works Council of the means of exercising their right as defined by the Constitution.

The Federal Association of German Industry and the Federation of German Employers' Associations have issued detailed instructions on how to confine the influence of the Works Council members on the Boards of Control within the narrowest possible limits. The following are some of the suggestions:—

Works Council members are not entitled to information as to the affairs of the company nor to examine their books. This right belongs to the Board of Control as such and not to any individual member, whether ordinary or representative of the Works Council. The Board of Control may delegate such powers to any of its members, but no individual member to whom such power has not been delegated has any power of external supervision, for example, with regard to the Board of Directors.

As regards alterations in the rules and articles of association it is suggested that the number of ordinary members of the Board of Control may be increased; that a limited liability company or a mining company may dissolve its Board of Control; that the Board of Control may transfer some of its functions, such as the appointment of persons to positions of responsibility, to its chairman or to special committees. There is no legal provision giving Works Council members the right to be represented on such committees. There is no legal provision as to whether or how often meetings of the Board of Control must be held. The Works Council members take part in all meetings of the Board of Control, but it is scarcely necessary that they should be informed of letters circulated to members on points not discussed at meetings. In the articles of association of many companies it is provided that a meeting of the Board of Control must be called when one or more members demand it. It is recommended that the rules should be altered so as to grant this right only to members appointed by the general meeting.

*Soziale Praxis* comments that such amendments of the rules are certainly a blunder from a social point of view, but that it is very doubtful whether they are illegal. Certainly they do not violate the very elastic provisions of the Commercial Code. . . . The Act of 15th February, 1922, recent though it is, and in spite of the long deliberations which preceded it, has already proved to be unsatisfactory. It is urgently necessary that the legal position should be cleared up either by a judicial decision such as is sought in the case of the *Mitteldeutsche Kreditbank*, or by a redrafting of the Act.

## PIECEWORK IN GERMANY.

THE *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* for 30th September, 1922, contains an analysis of the collective agreements concluded in 1921 and 1922 of which copies have been deposited in the archives of the Federal Ministry of Labour. The analysis, so far as systems of wages payment are concerned, results in a division of the industries into three groups, *viz.*, (1) those in which the piece-wage system predominates, (2) those in which time-wages are the rule, and (3) those in which both systems of payment are found in more or less equal measure.

(1) To the first group belong the industries working up stone and earths\*, the metal working trades, textiles, woodworking, tobacco manufacture and the clothing industries.

In the woodworking industry piecework is ruled out for machinists owing to the danger of accident, but not in the case of small, non-dangerous machines.

(2) The industries in which time-rates are found to be the rule include corn-milling, slaughtering, dairying, baking, jam-making, brewing, and local authorities' undertakings. A tendency to reject piece-work altogether is found in the collective agreements for slaters, asphalt-workers, paviors, pipe-layers and installation workers. Amongst the reasons stated for its rejection are: risk to the workers, need for specially careful work, and lack of a basis for computation. The national agreement for the building industry permits piece-work only if the trade groups and local unions concerned give their consent. In the transport industry, payment by time is the general rule, but the collective agreement for the State Railways contains detailed provisions for piece-work, chiefly in the workshops and in the maintenance of plant; and the Post Office has under consideration a piece-work system. In several parcels delivery undertakings and on one or two light railways, a piece-work system in connection with the handling of goods is in force.

(3) The industries in which both systems of payment are found in more or less equal measure are the chemical, paper-making, sugar-refining, and oil and soap trades; also laundries and dye-works, book-printing, road-making, and excavation work.

\* See LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1920, page 173.

† After making due allowance for the employees of firms who have not renewed their undertakings.

\* These include quarrying, brick and tile, cement, lime, pottery, glassmaking, &c., &c.



In the chemical industry the national agreement distinguishes between dangerous and non-dangerous work, piece-work being allowed in the latter but not in the former. In the sugar-refining industry piece-work is permissible under the national agreement; but, generally, the time-rate system prevails. In the oil and soap industry the national agreements provide for piece-work, but the wages agreements concluded in individual undertakings generally fix time-rates. In laundries special piece-rates have been arranged for women ironers, but the agreement covering laundries in the Wiesbaden district stipulates that "piece-work shall be avoided." The book printers' collective agreement distinguishes workers paid at time-rates and those paid at piece-rates, and lays down detailed rules for the fixing of their wages. In other branches of the printing industry time-rates prevail. Piece-rates are laid down in the respective agreements for music-engravers (the only branch of the lithographic industry with piece rates) and for copper-plate printers. Piece-work is not permitted in the photo-engraving trade.

The analysis suggests the conclusion that the strong antagonism to piece-work shown by organised labour in the early days of the German Republic is being displaced by a tendency to welcome its introduction, even in industries such as stone-cutting and the metal trades, in which it was formerly either quite excluded or bitterly opposed. According to the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, this change of attitude is to be attributed, in the main, to the fact that the workers (under Article 165 of the German Federal Constitution) co-operate, on equal terms with the employers, in the regulation of wages conditions; and that Section 78 of the Works Council Act of 1920 specifically grants to the Workers' Council (or the Works Council, as the case may be) the right to supervise the application of collective agreements, or, where these do not exist, to co-operate with the employer in the fixing of piece-rates or the bases thereof. Similar provisions have been inserted in a large number of collective agreements. Thus the workers have both a statutory and, in many cases, a contractual guarantee that a piece-work system accepted by them shall not be applied in a one-sided fashion in favour of the employer, but that the proceeds of any increased output shall be shared by them also.\*

## INDUSTRY AND LABOUR IN SOVIET RUSSIA.

THE International Labour Office has recently published an account† of the legislative provisions governing labour and industry in Soviet Russia, based on material which its Russian service has, for the past two years, been engaged in collecting. The information contained in the volume is derived solely from Soviet sources (legislative documents or statistics) reproduced without comment or criticism. It is intended as a guide to those who are negotiating with the Soviet Government for the restoration of Russia and the resumption of commercial and industrial relations. All legislative documents and legislative or administrative orders issued up to the middle of April, 1922—in some cases up to the beginning of May, 1922—have been consulted; and the result is offered as an adequate view of the new economic policy adopted by the Soviet Government at the end of March, 1921.

The volume is in two parts. Part I. deals with "The Organisation of Industry," and Part II. with "Labour Conditions in Industry." A series of statistical and other appendices completes the work. In Part I. is given a survey of the legislation consequent upon the new economic policy, by which the Soviet Government changed the foundations of its food supply policy, greatly modified its nationalisation policy and transformed its financial policy. Nationalisation as a principle remains in force, but the importance of the direct part played by the State is lessening for a continually growing number of undertakings. Small-scale industry is no longer subject to nationalisation. Large and medium-scale industrial undertakings remain nationalised, but a system of leasing, which has as yet found very limited application, and of "business management" has been introduced. The Soviet Government is more and more restricting its sphere of activity as regards industrial management, leaving an increasingly wider field to private capital.

The new economic policy has necessitated the revision of legislation on conditions of labour. Compulsory labour having been abolished, and powers having been granted to undertakings managed by private individuals to deal directly with labour, the law of supply and demand has again come into play. This, in turn, has affected the method of establishing wages, which, in all undertakings except those both managed and supplied by the State, are regulated by collective agreement. Again, the relations between the management and the workers must necessarily be different in undertakings managed by private individuals from those in nationalised undertakings managed by the State. Thus the existing labour legislation in Soviet Russia may be resolved into two different types, the first governing labour conditions compulsory in all undertakings (hours of work, employment of women and young persons, the engagement and dismissal of workers, holidays and absences, safety and health measures, labour inspection, and social insurance), and the second governing labour conditions (wages, collective agreements, disputes and strikes, relations between employers and workers, etc.)

\* An analysis, from the same point of view, of 292 agricultural collective agreements concluded during 1921 and the first four months of 1922 was published in the *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt* for 15th October, 1922. The conclusion drawn is that the piece-wage system now prevails very widely in agriculture.

† *Organisation of Industry and Labour Conditions in Soviet Russia*. (Studies and Reports. Series B: Economic Conditions, No. 11.) International Labour Office, Geneva, 1922. Price 2s.

that vary according as the undertaking is managed by the State, is supplied by it or not, is leased or conceded, is co-operative or private. Part II. of the volume under review contains a detailed study of all this legislation. Such information as is available on the extent to which the laws are observed is also given.

The International Labour Office points out, however, that owing to the variable policy of the Soviet Government, to the constant changes in the administration of justice with respect to industry and labour conditions, and to the fact that a new Labour Code is being drafted, any statement of the present legislative position in Russia or of the influence of the new economic policy on labour legislation must be regarded as provisional. But the International Labour Office promises that, if the present study is considered useful, it will be supplemented later.

## LABOUR DISPUTES IN DENMARK IN 1916-1920.

ACCORDING to a report\* recently issued by the Danish Statistical Department, there was, during the five years from 1916 to 1920, a total of 1,249 labour disputes in Denmark, as compared with a total of 274 in the previous five years from 1911 to 1915. It is pointed out that the number of disputes shows a remarkable increase compared with any previous period since 1897, when statistics relating to labour disputes were first collected. The chief cause of the increase was the extraordinary rise in the level of prices which followed on the outbreak of war in August, 1914, and continued throughout the whole of the period under review. The rise in prices led to the premature termination of many collective agreements, or to demands for increased wages before the agreements had expired. The largest number of disputes during the quinquennial period occurred in 1919, when the total amounted to 472.

Of the total number of disputes in 1916-1920, 593 (47 per cent.) were concerned with wages questions, 32 (3 per cent.) with workshop rules, etc., and 98 (8 per cent.) with the dismissal of workpeople, etc. In 493 cases the causes were not ascertained. The question of working hours gave rise to 5 disputes only.

The 1,088 disputes of which details are known affected 89,243 workpeople, as compared with 47,586 workpeople who were affected by disputes in the previous five years. The groups of trades principally involved were metal and engineering (327 disputes), and building, excavating, etc. (313).

The number of working days lost owing to disputes in 1916-1920 amounted to 2,872,300, of which the greatest proportion (1,306,200) occurred in 1920, and the least in 1918, with 194,000 working days. The estimated loss in wages amounted to 41,517,000 kroner. A comparison is made over the period 1916-1920 between the loss of working days owing to disputes and that due to unemployment. From this it appears that the loss of working days resulting from unemployment amounted to 32,094,000, being more than ten times the loss due to disputes. The ratio was about the same in the period 1911-1915, when the loss occasioned by unemployment amounted to 12,764,000 days, compared with 1,164,000 days lost through disputes.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN SWITZERLAND: RECENT AMELIORATIVE MEASURES.

### (a) Employers' Contributions Reduced.†

The cost of the scheme of unemployment relief now being administered in Switzerland is covered by grants from the Federal Government, the cantons and communes, and by contributions levied upon the employer either by his trade association (if he belongs to one) or by the Government of the Canton in which his business is carried on (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1920, p. 11).

The decree of 29th October, 1919, which formulated the scheme of unemployment relief, prescribes that the amount of the employer's contribution is to be (a) in respect of non-manual workers, an amount not less than the total salary-bill for half a month and not more than the salary-bill for three months; and (b) in respect of manual workers, an amount not less than the wages-bill for one week and not more than the wages-bill for six weeks.

During the year 1921 the employers demanded that their contributions should be reduced, if not suppressed. The Federal Council has decided that, in view of the economic crisis, employers are entitled to some alleviation. Accordingly, by decree dated 19th September, 1922, the Federal Council has provided that the total liability imposed upon employers in respect of unemployment relief is to be reduced by 50 per cent., but in no case to less than the minimum prescribed by the original decree, i.e., two weeks' salary-bill for salaried employees and one week's wages-bill for wage-earners. The obligation of an employer to pay benefit to a worker whether manual or non-manual is limited to 90 days in any year. Furthermore, an employer will not be required to contribute in respect of (1) persons engaged after the present decree takes effect; (2) those who have been engaged since 1st January, 1922, and who become unemployed after the decree comes into force; and (3) those employed for less than three months.

\* *Strejker og Lockout: Danmark 1916-1920* Udgivet af det Statistiske Departement. Copenhagen, 1922.

† *Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce*, 21st September, 1922.



**(b) New Grant to the Watchmaking Industry.**

The subsidy of 20 million francs which it was proposed to grant to the watchmaking industry in October, 1921 (see *LABOUR GAZETTE*, December, 1921, p. 629), was reduced by the National Council to 5 million francs. The grant of this subsidy is reported to have brought about increased employment in the watchmaking and allied industries, and to have checked the fall in the exports of watches and jewellery. A Federal Decree\* dated 12th October, 1922, now makes a further grant of 6 million francs.

**(c) New Grant for Unemployment Relief.**

A Federal Decree\* dated 13th October, 1922, allocates a credit of 50 million francs to meet expenditure on unemployment relief until the end of 1923. Of this sum 30 million francs will be assigned as contributions to the expense of relief works set up by cantons, and 10 million francs are to be set aside for works to be executed on behalf of certain State Departments. The balance of the credit of 50 millions will form a fund for subsidising unemployment insurance societies.

**(d) Special Lump Sum Allowances.**

A Federal Decree\* of 13th October, 1922, authorises the grant of special lump sum allowances of 30 francs to single persons and of 50 francs to heads of families with one person dependent upon them, a further 10 francs being granted for each additional dependant. The persons claiming these allowances must be in money difficulties, and must have been unemployed for 90 days during the six months previous to 31st October, 1922, at the earliest, or the 28th February 1923, at the latest. The Federal Government contributes 50 per cent. of the cost of this allowance, the cantons being liable for the remainder. A similar measure was passed in October, 1921.

## POPULATION STATISTICS: RECENT ENUMERATIONS IN BELGIUM AND ITALY.

**(a) Belgium.**

THE recently published results of the census of 31st December, 1920,† show that the total population of Belgium on that date was 7,462,455. This figure includes the 64,395 inhabitants of Eupen-Malmédy and of the Commune of La Calamine, which was annexed to Belgium in 1919. If the increase due to the accession of these territories is ignored, the total population of Belgium has decreased by 25,724 since the last census was taken in 1910. It is calculated that, had there been no war and had the average rate of increase (about 10·5 per cent.) of the two previous decades been maintained, the population at the end of 1920 would have been approximately 8,203,000. The populations of Brussels and Antwerp in 1920 were 756,105 and 408,039 respectively, as compared with 720,347 and 398,255 in 1910.

**(b) Italy.**

The preliminary results of the census of 1st December, 1921, published by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare‡ show that the population of Italy on that date, within the pre-war boundaries, was 37,276,738, as compared with 34,671,377 in 1911. The population of the annexed territories was 1,559,203 (as compared with 1,592,278 in 1910—Austrian census), making the total population of the kingdom 38,835,941. The population of the three largest cities, viz., Rome, Milan and Naples, is given as 691,314, 718,304 and 780,220 respectively, as compared with 542,123, 607,351, 678,031 respectively in 1911.

## EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE IN THE CLEVELAND (U.S.A.) GARMENT INDUSTRY.§

A PLAN for compensating for and preventing unemployment has now been in operation in the Cleveland (United States) Ladies' Garment Industry for over a year. Under this plan each manufacturer guaranteed to his regular workers, who did not leave voluntarily and who were not justifiably discharged, employment for 20 weeks during each half year. If this amount of work was not provided the employees became entitled to two-thirds of their minimum wages for the unemployed part of the 20 weeks. No employer, however, was liable to his employees for more than 7½ per cent. of his total direct labour pay-roll for the six months period. Every week the employer deposited with the impartial chairman of the industry an amount equal to 7½ per cent. of his pay-roll for that week. Each manufacturer's fund was kept in

a separate account, and such amount as had not been needed to pay workers for unemployed time was refunded at the end of the six months' period. A distinctive feature of the scheme was that if a worker was able to secure other work during the period of unemployment, this did not affect his right to draw unemployment pay from his regular employer. Thus the unemployment pay was not merely a substitute for employment in general, but was in the nature of a penalty imposed on the particular employer for failure to get work for his own employees, and so an incentive for every employer to keep his workers employed.

Records for the six months ending 1st December, 1921, show that 93,274 dollars were paid into the Unemployment Fund, and 33,126 dollars—a little more than one-third of the fund accumulated—were paid out. Of the 31 establishments operating under the scheme 4 received the full amount in refund at the end of the period, a number of others saved a greater part of their guarantee deposits, in 2 plants the whole of the fund was used to cover unemployment payment, and in 2 cases the fund was insufficient and a deficit was incurred.

The 1922 agreement substitutes for the guarantee of 20 weeks' work in every half-year one of 41 weeks for the whole year. The workers are thus insured against unemployment in excess of 11 weeks each year. By the decision of a number of referees of the industry, dated 29th April, 1922, the employers were given the option of payment on the basis of 7½ per cent. of the pay-roll, as in the previous year, or of paying a 15 per cent. lower wage rate and depositing 25 per cent. of the pay-roll.

According to information given by the Manufacturers' Association, "the result of the plan has, without any doubt, been an increase of work in the shops. It is true that the work has often been increased at a loss to the employer, and it is a question whether some manufacturers would not rather take a loss through the unemployment fund. However, the incentive is direct and appealing, and appears to be the only way in which the evil of unemployment can be eradicated or limited in this seasonal industry."

## STEEL WORKERS' WAGES IN THE UNITED STATES: INCREASE OF 20 PER CENT.

IN the report on Industrial-Economic Conditions in the United States, the National Industrial Conference Board, in their *Bulletin* for September, 1922, state that an increase of 20 per cent. in wages, affecting approximately 156,000 workers, has been granted by the United States Steel Corporation as from 1st September. The *Bulletin* adds:—

"Since 29th August, 1921, the Corporation has been paying 30 cents per hour for common labour. Under the new scale men will receive 36 cents per hour. This fixes the daily rate at 3.60 dollars for a 10-hour day, which is 80 per cent. higher than the pre-war rate of 2 dollars per 10-hour day, but is 28·9 per cent. lower than the high rate of 1st February, 1920. The latter was the highest rate ever paid by the Corporation. The wage changes of the United States Steel Corporation since the basic pre-war rate of 2 dollars per 10-hour day, which was abandoned in 1915, have been:—

Date.	Rate of Wages per 10 hours.	Increase over preceding rate.	Increase over 1915 rate.
	Dollars.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1915	2·00	—	—
February 1st .. ..	2·20	10	10
1916 { May 1st .. ..	2·50	13·6	25
December 15th .. ..	2·75	10	37·5
1917 { May 1st .. ..	3·00	9	50
October 1st .. ..	3·30	10	65
1918 { April 16th .. ..	3·80	15	90
August 1st .. ..	4·20	10·5	110
October 1st .. ..	4·62*	10	131
1920 February 1st .. ..	5·06	10	153
1921 { May 16th .. ..	4·05	20†	103
July 16th .. ..	3·70	8·5‡	85
1922 { August 29th .. ..	3·00†	20‡	50
September 1st .. ..	3·60	20	80

## NEW LABOUR DEPARTMENT IN JAPAN.§

THE Japanese Cabinet Council, on 8th September, decided to create a Labour Department in which all the departments which have hitherto dealt with labour questions will be concentrated. The new Department will thus take over the functions of the Department of Social Affairs of the Home Office, the Labour Department of the Board of Agriculture and Commerce, and the Factory and Mining Departments. It will be attached to the Home Office. An appropriation of 6,500,000 yen for carrying on the work of the new Department will be asked for in the next Parliamentary Session.

\* *Recueil des Lois Fédérales*, 25th October, 1922.  
† *Recensement Général de la Population*. Ministry of the Interior and of Health. Brussels, 1922.

‡ *Bollettino Ufficiale del Ministero per il Lavoro e la Previdenza Sociale*, 16th August, 1922. Rome.

§ *Industrial and Labour Information*, 6th October, 1922. International Labour Office, Geneva.

\* Eight-hour basic day established and time and one-half paid for overtime.

† Time and one-half abolished.

‡ Decrease.

§ *Japan Advertiser*, 9th September, 1922.



## RETAIL PRICES at 1st NOVEMBER, 1922.

## Summary: Average Increases since July, 1914.

All Items included	...	...	...	80%
Food only	...	...	...	76%

## FOOD.

At 1st November the average increase since July, 1914, in the cost of the pre-war working-class dietary was about 76 per cent., as compared with 72 per cent. at 30th September. The advance in the percentage was due to seasonal increases in the prices of milk and eggs, milk being dearer by about one penny per quart and eggs by about one halfpenny each, on the average. Cheese, frozen mutton and tea also showed some increase in prices. On the other hand, bacon, fish, potatoes and British meat were appreciably cheaper on 1st November than on 30th September. With imported beef, flour, bread, sugar, butter and margarine there was little change in price, on the average.

In the following Table is given a comparison of average prices of the articles of food included in these statistics in July, 1914, at 30th September, 1922, and at 1st November, 1922:—

Article.	Average Price (per lb. unless otherwise indicated).			Average Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) at 1st Nov., 1922, as compared with	
	July, 1914.	30th Sept., 1922.	1st Nov., 1922.	July, 1914.	30th Sept., 1922.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, British—					
Ribs .. ..	0 9½	1 6½	1 6	+ 0 8½	- 0 0½
Thin Flank .. ..	0 6½	0 11	0 10½	+ 0 4½	- 0 0½
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—					
Ribs .. ..	0 7½	0 10½	0 10½	+ 0 3	—
Thin Flank .. ..	0 4½	0 6	0 6	+ 0 1½	—
Mutton, British—					
Legs .. ..	0 10½	1 8½	1 8	+ 0 9½	- 0 0½
Breast .. ..	0 6½	0 11½	0 11½	+ 0 5	- 0 0½
Mutton, Frozen—					
Legs .. ..	0 6½	1 0	1 0½	+ 0 5½	+ 0 0½
Breast .. ..	0 4	0 5	0 5½	+ 0 1½	+ 0 0½
Bacon (streaky)* ..	0 11½	1 10½	1 9½	+ 0 10½	- 0 1
Flour .. per 7 lb.	0 10½	1 4½	1 4½	+ 0 5½	—
Bread .. per 4 lb.	0 5½	0 9½	0 9½	+ 0 3½	—
Tea .. ..	1 6½	2 3	2 3½	+ 0 8½	+ 0 0½
Sugar (granulated) ..	0 2	0 5½	0 5½	+ 0 3½	—
Milk .. per quart	0 3½	0 5½	0 6½	+ 0 3½	+ 0 1
Butter—					
Fresh .. ..	1 2½	2 2½	2 2½	+ 1 0½	+ 0 0½
Salt .. ..	1 2	2 1½	2 1	+ 0 11	- 0 0½
Cheese† .. ..	0 8½	1 1	1 1½	+ 0 4½	+ 0 0½
Margarine .. ..	0 7½	0 6½	0 6½	- 0 0½	—
Eggs (fresh) .. each	0 1½	0 3	0 3½	+ 0 2½	+ 0 0½
Potatoes .. per 7 lb.	0 4½	0 5½	0 5	+ 0 0½	- 0 0½

The following Table gives a percentage comparison of the level of prices at 1st November, 1922, in relation to the prices of July, 1914, and 30th September, 1922:—

Article.	Average Percentage Increase at 1st Nov., 1922, as compared with July, 1914.			Corresponding figure for 30th Sept., 1922.
	Large Towns (Populations over 50,000).	Small Towns and Villages.	General Average.	
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Beef, British—				
Ribs .. ..	84	81	83	85
Thin Flank .. ..	60	66	62	65
Beef, Chilled or Frozen—				
Ribs .. ..	45	39	42	43
Thin Flank .. ..	22	26	24	23
Mutton, British—				
Legs .. ..	94	96	95	99
Breast .. ..	80	78	79	82
Mutton, Frozen—				
Legs .. ..	84	73	78	77
Breast .. ..	29	28	29	25
Bacon (streaky)* ..	100	84	92	100
Fish .. ..	122	96	109	114
Flour .. ..	50	57	54	55
Bread .. ..	60	59	59	61
Tea .. ..	46	48	47	46
Sugar (granulated) ..	191	178	184	182
Milk .. ..	98	98	98	66
Butter—				
Fresh .. ..	80	87	84	82
Salt .. ..	78	80	79	80
Cheese† .. ..	57	55	56	49
Margarine .. ..	- 5	- 7	- 6	- 5
Eggs (fresh) .. ..	182	199	191	138
Potatoes .. ..	12	- 3	4	7
All above articles of Food (Weighted Percentage Increase).	77	75	76	72

\* If this kind is seldom dealt with in a locality, the Returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

† The description of cheese specified for quotation is Canadian or American, but where such cheese is seldom sold in a locality the Returns quote the price of another kind locally representative.

## RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT.

As regards *rents*, special enquiries have been made into the changes which have taken effect under the operation of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and the result of these enquiries is to indicate that the average increase in rents of working-class dwellings between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1922, was about 50 per cent. Of the total increase, somewhat less than one-half is accounted for by increases in rates and water charges, and about one-third is on account of the landlord's responsibility for repairs, increases on account of the higher level of mortgage interest permitted by the Act falling within the remainder. A special article on the Increase in Rents between July, 1914, and 1st November, 1922, appears on page 435 of this issue.

As regards *clothing*, owing to the wide range of quotations, both now and before the war, to changes in qualities, and in stocks held by retailers, and to variations in the extent to which different articles and qualities have been affected by price changes, it is impossible to make an exact calculation of the increase of prices; but information as to the movements of prices of men's suits and overcoats, underclothing and hosiery, textile materials and boots, received from retailers in the principal towns, indicates that at 1st November the level of retail prices of clothing, quality for quality, taking goods of the kinds purchased by the working classes, was about the same as a month earlier, and about 130 per cent. higher than in July, 1914.

In the *fuel and light* group there were some increases in the retail prices of coal between 30th September and 1st November, and at the latter date the average increase in price, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent. For gas the average percentage increase remained between 75 and 80 per cent., and for lamp oil at about 75 per cent. above the pre-war level. The price of candles declined from about 60 to about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level during the period, while the price of matches showed no appreciable change. Taking the group as a whole, the average increase, as compared with July, 1914, was between 85 and 90 per cent.

## ALL ITEMS.

If the average increases in the cost of all the foregoing items are combined in accordance with their relative importance in pre-war working-class family expenditure, allowance being also made for the increase in the prices of soap, soda, domestic ironmongery, brushware and pottery, tobacco, fares and newspapers (averaging about 90 per cent.), the resultant figure for 1st November, 1922, is about 80 per cent.\* over the pre-war level, as compared with 78 per cent. for 30th September.

The result of this calculation (in which the same quantities and, as far as possible, the same qualities of each item are taken in 1922 as in 1914) is to show the *average increase in the cost of maintaining unchanged the pre-war standard of living of working-class families* (i.e., the standard actually prevailing in working-class families before the war, irrespective of whether such standard was adequate or not). Owing to the variations in the amounts of increase in the prices of different commodities it is probable that economies or re-adjustments in expenditure have been effected in many families, especially in those cases where incomes have not increased so much as prices. On the other hand, it is probable that the standard of living has been raised in some families in which wages have been increased in greater proportion than prices. No allowance is made in the figures for any such alterations in the standard of living, as to which trustworthy statistics are not available.

## SUMMARY TABLE: 1915 TO 1922.

The following Table shows the average percentage increase, as compared with July, 1914, for all items included in the statistics at the beginning of each month since January, 1915:—

Month (beginning of).	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.
January ..	10-15	35	65	85-90	120	125	165	92
February ..	15	35	65-70	90	120	130	151	88
March ..	15-20	35-40	70	90	115	130	141	86
April ..	15-20	35-40	70-75	90-95	110	132	133	82
May ..	20	40-45	75	95-100	105	141	128	81
June ..	25	45	75-80	100	105	150	119	80
July ..	25	45-50	80	100-105	105-110	152	119	84
August ..	25	45-50	80	110	115	155	122	81
September ..	25	50	80-85	110	115	161	120	79
October ..	30	50-55	75-80	115-120	120	164	110	78†
November ..	30-35	60	85	120-125	125	176	103	80
December ..	35	65	85	120	125	169	99	—

## NOTE.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1921, contained a full account of the scope and method of compilation of the above statistics.

\* If the amount of increased taxation on commodities is deducted, the average increase at 1st November, 1922, is about 5 per cent. less.

† As 1st October fell on Sunday the statistics related to 30th September, in accordance with the usual practice in such cases.



## EMPLOYMENT IN OCTOBER.

## GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT continued bad during October in nearly all the principal industries, and showed little change on the whole as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement in the coal mining and iron mining industries, and a further improvement in the pig-iron industry, in the woollen and worsted industries, and in the pottery trades. In the cotton trade, however, a further decline was reported.

## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

Among 1,279,000 members of Trade Unions from which returns were received, the percentage unemployed was 14.1 at the end of October, as compared with 14.6 at the end of September. Among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Act,\* numbering approximately 11,750,000, and working in practically every industry except agriculture and private domestic service, the percentage unemployed at 23rd October was 12.0, as compared with 12.0† at 25th September, and with 12.8 at the end of October, 1921.‡ For males alone the percentage was 14.2 at 23rd October, as compared with 14.2‡ at 25th September; for females the corresponding figures were 6.3 and 6.3‡. The number of workpeople on the Live Register of the Employment Exchanges\* at 30th October was approximately 1,385,000, of whom men numbered 1,130,000 and women 176,000, the remainder being boys and girls. The corresponding total for 25th September was 1,368,000, of whom 1,117,000 were men and 168,000 were women. It should also be noted that some unemployed persons, e.g., persons not having valid claims to unemployment benefit or not insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act—do not register at the Employment Exchanges, and the Live Register figures, therefore, do not indicate the total number unemployed.

The total number of vacancies notified to the Employment Exchanges and unfilled at 30th October was 13,700, of which 3,800 were for men and 8,100 for women; the corresponding number at 25th September was 12,500 (2,800 for men and 8,000 for women).

## EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**Mining and Quarrying.**—Employment at coal mines continued fairly good on the whole, and showed a marked improvement in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottingham and Leicester, and Gloucester and Somerset districts. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th October was 1,114,695, an increase of 1 per cent. as compared with a month ago, and of 6.7 per cent. as compared with a year ago. The average number of days worked per week by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th October was 5.44, as compared with 5.27 in September and 4.58 in October, 1921.

At iron mines employment improved, but was still bad in the Cleveland area and slack on the whole elsewhere. At the mines covered by the returns received the numbers employed during the fortnight ended 28th October showed an increase of 8.5 per cent., as compared with the previous month; the average number of days worked by these mines was 5.44, as compared with 5.15 in September. With shale miners employment continued fairly good; with lead miners it was again good in the Weardale district. With limestone quarrymen employment continued fair in Derbyshire, but bad in the Weardale district. At slate quarries employment was fairly good, and at granite quarries it was fair.

**Manufacture of Pig Iron, Iron and Steel, and Tinplate.**—In the pig iron industry employment, though it showed a further slight improvement, continued bad. Of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October was 151, as compared with 139 at the end of September, and 82 at the end of October, 1921. In the iron and steel trades work continued slack on the whole; there was an improvement in the Cleveland, Leeds and Bradford and Staffordshire districts. In the tinplate and steel sheet trades employment was fair, and showed little change as compared with the previous month. At the end of October 466 tinplate and steel sheet mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 467 at the end of September, and 398 at the end of October, 1921.

**Engineering, Shipbuilding and other Metal Trades.**—Employment in the engineering trades was again bad during October, but showed a slight improvement on the whole compared with the previous month; in the shipbuilding and ship-repairing trades it also continued very bad; in ship-repairing, however, some activity was reported at a few of the ports. In the other metal trades employment continued bad generally, though an improvement was reported in many sections; it was good in the Birmingham hollow-ware trade and fair with wireworkers and in the needle-making and fishing tackle trades.

**Textile Trades.**—In the cotton trade employment in both the spinning and manufacturing sections was bad, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. Organised short time to the extent of 13 hours' stoppage per week

of 48 hours was in operation in the American spinning section; in individual cases this amount of short time was exceeded. In the woollen and worsted industries employment was fair and slightly better on the whole than in September. Employment in the weaving departments was still not so good as in other departments, although a shortage of weavers and menders was beginning to be felt in some districts. In the hosiery trade employment continued fairly good; in the silk trade it was still slack, but in some sections a slight improvement was reported; in the lace trade employment was bad on the whole, and a considerable amount of unemployment and short-time working was reported. In the jute and carpet trades employment was fair; in the linen trade it was slack on the whole, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. In the textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, etc., trades it also remained slack on the whole; with silk and cotton dyers at Leek and Macclesfield, however, it was good, and with hosiery dyers at Basford it was fair.

**Clothing Trades.**—Employment in the bespoke branch of the tailoring trade was slack on the whole; in the ready-made branch it was moderate. In the felt hat trade employment was fair. In the boot and shoe trades employment continued slack; there was a decline at Stafford, where much short time was reported; there was some improvement in the Kingswood district, in the Rossendale Valley, and in Scotland. Employment in the leather trades remained fair in the tanning and currying section, and in the portmanteau, trunk and fancy leather section. With saddle, harness, etc., makers, it showed a further decline.

**Building, Woodworking, etc.**—In the building trades employment continued slack on the whole. With painters employment declined, and was bad in most districts; there was also a further slight decline with plasterers, with whom, as with other classes of skilled building trade operatives, employment was generally slack; it continued very bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works. In the brick trade employment was moderate and showed a decline; it was fair in South Staffordshire and slack generally in the Peterborough district; in the cement trade employment continued bad.

In the woodworking and furnishing trades employment continued moderate, and much short time was worked; it was fair, however, in the furnishing trades and with coachbuilders in certain districts.

**Paper Manufacture, Printing and Bookbinding.**—Employment in the paper trade continued moderate during October, and although a number of mills were still working intermittently owing to a shortage of orders, there was an improvement in some districts. In the printing trade employment, on the whole, remained slack; it showed a slight decline with letterpress printers in London, and an improvement with lithographic printers in several provincial towns. Employment was bad in the bookbinding trade, but showed a slight improvement on the previous month; a considerable amount of short time was again reported.

**Pottery and Glass.**—Employment in the pottery trades showed a further improvement, but was still bad on the whole, and much short time was worked. In the glass trade employment was bad on the whole, and showed little change as compared with the previous month.

**Agriculture and Fishing.**—The supply of agricultural labour in England and Wales was plentiful in practically all districts, but with potato and root lifting in progress there was little unemployment among agricultural labourers. In the fishing industry employment continued fairly good, and showed a slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

**Dock Labour and Seamen.**—Employment with dock labourers continued moderate on the whole, but at some ports a slight improvement was reported. With seamen it was also moderate, and at most of the ports large numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

The following Table shows the percentages unemployed (a) among members of those Trade Unions from which returns are obtained and (b) among workpeople covered by the Unemployment Insurance Acts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, month by month during the present year:—

Date. (End of Month.)	Percentages unemployed among	
	Trade Unions making Returns.	Insured Workpeople.*
1921. December .. .. .	16.5	15.1
1922. January .. .. .	16.8	15.7
February .. .. .	16.3	15.0
March .. .. .	16.3	14.5
April .. .. .	17.0	14.4
May .. .. .	16.4	13.5
June .. .. .	15.7	12.7
July .. .. .	14.6	12.3
August .. .. .	14.4	12.0
September .. .. .	14.6	12.0
October .. .. .	14.1	12.0

Further details and statistics as to the state of employment in a number of the principal industries are given on pages 445-449.

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

† Revised figure. See note on page 450.

‡ At the end of October, 1921, the percentage was affected, to some extent, by the exclusion of a number of workpeople who had removed their unemployment books from Exchanges after having exhausted their unemployment insurance benefit.



## TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED.

TRADE Unions with a net membership of 1,278,964 in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported 180,589 (or 14.1 per cent.) of these members as unemployed at the end of October, 1922, compared with 14.6 per cent. at the end of September, 1922, and 15.6 per cent. at the end of October, 1921.

Trade.	Member-ship of Unions reporting at end of October, 1922.	Unemployed at end of October, 1922.*		Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage Unemployed as compared with a	
		Num-ber.	Per-cent-age.	Month ago.	Year ago.
Building† .. ..	135,418	9,869	7.3	+ 0.4	+ 3.5
Coal Mining .. ..	168,721	15,824	9.4	—	-10.7
Engineering and Ship-building .. ..	427,112	117,882	27.6	- 0.2	+ 2.6
Miscellaneous Metal ..	59,057	7,069	12.0	- 0.5	- 4.2
Textiles:—					
Cotton .. ..	68,782	3,991	5.8†	+ 1.2	+ 1.5
Woollen and Worsted ..	12,298	130	1.1	+ 0.1	- 3.7
Other .. ..	62,429	2,518	4.0	- 0.1	- 2.1
Printing, Bookbinding and Paper .. ..	94,683	5,501	5.8	- 0.5	- 2.7
Furnishing .. ..	33,863	2,003	5.9	+ 0.9	- 1.1
Woodworking .. ..	48,938	3,868	7.9	- 0.3	- 2.0
Clothing:—					
Boot and Shoe.. ..	75,538	2,957	3.9	- 1.0	- 1.0
Other Clothing .. ..	46,297	1,210	2.6	—	- 3.3
Leather .. ..	7,151	602	8.4	—	- 2.4
Glass .. ..	1,230	49	4.0	- 1.2	- 1.2
Pottery .. ..	33,000	5,710	17.3	- 4.1	+ 7.8
Tobacco‡ .. ..	4,447	1,406	31.6	- 6.5	+ 6.2
Total .. ..	1,278,964	180,589	14.1	- 0.5	- 1.5

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN INSURED TRADES.

THE percentage unemployed among workpeople insured under the Unemployment Insurance Act in Great Britain and Northern Ireland was 12.0 per cent. at 23rd October, the same as at 25th September. A Table showing the estimated number insured and the numbers and percentages unemployed in the principal industries appears on page 450.

## SUMMARY OF EMPLOYERS' RETURNS.

INFORMATION as to the state of employment in certain industries in October, derived from returns furnished by employers and employers' associations, is summarised below:—

## (a) CERTAIN MINING AND METAL TRADES.

Trade.	Workpeople included in the Returns for Oct., 1922.	October, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
			Month ago.	Year ago.
		Days Worked per week by Mines.	Days	Days.
Coal Mining .. ..	1,114,695	5.44	+0.17	+ 0.86
Iron " .. ..	8,099	5.44	+0.29	+ 1.28
Shale " .. ..	4,214	5.95	+0.03	+ 0.13
		Furnaces in Blast.	Number.	Number.
Pig Iron .. ..	—	151	+12	+ 69
Tinplate and Steel Sheet	—	Mills Working.	— 1	+ 68
		Shifts Worked (one week).	Per cent.	Per cent.
Iron and Steel .. ..	68,815	351,787	+1.0	+ 5.7

## (b) OTHER TRADES.

Trade.	Number of Workpeople Employed.		Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.	
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a
		Month ago.		Year ago.
		Per cent.		Per cent.
Textiles:—				
Cotton .. ..	87,454	- 1.2	160,140	- 4.3
Woollen .. ..	16,733	+ 0.7	35,997	+ 2.0
Worsted .. ..	31,923	+ 1.3	64,036	+ 1.9
Boot and Shoe .. ..	51,028	+ 0.3	112,635	- 1.4
Pottery .. ..	11,718	+ 0.3	21,815	+ 2.2
Brick .. ..	5,199	- 3.5	11,908	- 4.2
Total .. ..	204,053	- 0.3	406,531	- 1.7

\* Short time and broken time are not reflected in the figures. In the mining and textile industries a contraction in the demand for labour is generally met by short-time working. Persons on strike or locked-out are also excluded.

† The percentage is based on returns relating to woodworkers and plumbers. ‡ In addition to those totally unemployed, a large number of the members of the unions reporting were "paid off part of each week, or alternate weeks or fortnights" or on "temporary stoppage benefit."

§ The returns for the tobacco trade are supplied by unions whose members are mainly cigar makers.

|| Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

## EMPLOYMENT CHART.

(1) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AT THE END OF EACH MONTH AMONG MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS:—

Thick Curve ————— = 1922.

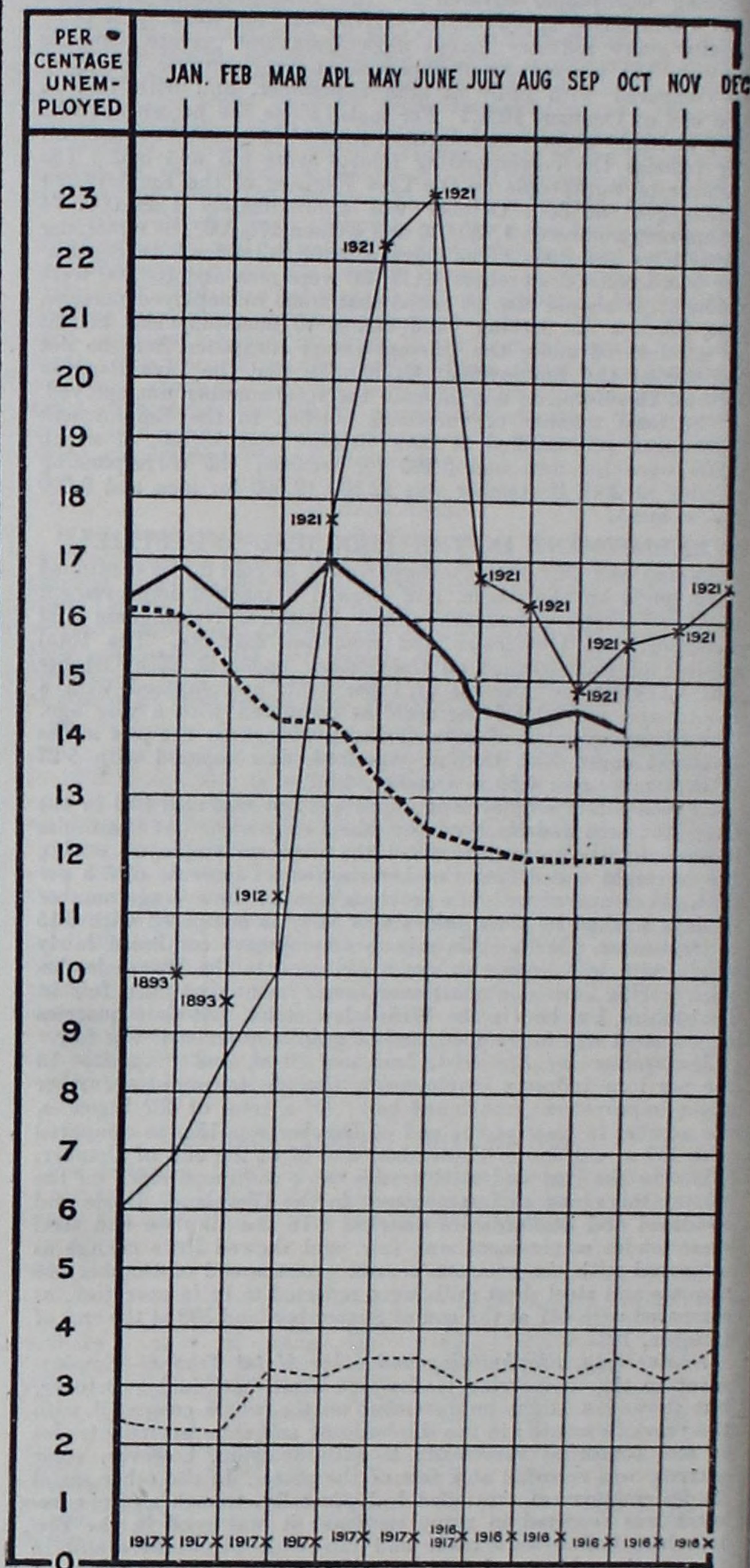
Thin Curve ————— = 1921.

Thin Dotted Curve ..... = Mean of 1912-21.

× The crosses indicate the maximum and minimum percentages of Trade Union members unemployed, in the months named, during the years 1892-1921.

(2) PERCENTAGE UNEMPLOYED AMONG WORK-PEOPLE INSURED AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACT:—

Thick Dotted Curve ————— = 1922.



## NOTE.

The Trade Union returns are furnished by various Trade Unions which pay unemployment benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures. Detailed figures are given in the previous column.

The figures for insured workpeople relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and exclude the Irish Free State. Detailed figures are given on page 450.



## DETAILED REPORTS ON EMPLOYMENT IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES.

**NOTE.**—The numbers of workpeople given in the following Tables represent the numbers covered by the Returns received and (except as regards coal mining) not the total numbers employed in the various industries. The comparisons of numbers employed and wages paid at different dates relate to the same firms at each date, and cover all the wage-earners, irrespective of age, sex, or occupation, employed by these firms. In comparing the earnings in different industries, it should be remembered that any averages calculated from these figures will be affected not only by the variations in the state of employment and in rates of wages, but also by differences in the proportions of males and females, of adults and juveniles, and of skilled and unskilled workers in the respective industries. The particulars given relate only to Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

## COAL MINING.

EMPLOYMENT during October continued fairly good on the whole, and showed a marked improvement in the Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, Nottingham and Leicester, and Gloucester and Somerset districts. As compared with a year ago, employment showed a great improvement in nearly every district.

The average weekly number of days (5.44) worked by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th October showed an increase of 0.17 of a day, as compared with the fortnight ended 23rd September, and of 0.86 of a day on a year ago. The total number of wage-earners on the colliery books at 28th October showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. on the number at 23rd September and of 6.7 per cent. on a year ago.

The proportion of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 5.6 per cent. at 23rd October, as compared with 5.8 per cent. at 25th September.

The following Table shows, for the principal districts, the total number of wage-earners on the colliery books, and the average number of days worked by the collieries, as indicated by the returns obtained by the Mines Department. Small numbers of workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal are included in the totals.

Districts.	Total Number of Wage Earners on Colliery Books at		Average Number of Days worked per Week by the Mines.*			
	28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	Fortnight ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		
				Month ago.	Year ago.	
ENGLAND AND WALES:		Per cent	Per cent	Days.	Days.	Days.
Northumberland ..	59,775	+ 0.8	+14.4	5.48	- 0.01	+ 1.19
Durham ..	160,974	+ 1.2	+13.9	5.33	+ 0.01	+ 0.89
Cumberland and Westmorland ..	11,348	+ 3.5	+ 4.2	5.52	+ 0.10	+ 0.86
South Yorkshire ..	104,421	+ 1.5	+ 2.3	5.60	+ 0.62	+ 0.61
West Yorkshire ..	65,402	+ 1.6	+ 0.1	5.48	+ 0.23	+ 1.29
Lanc. and Cheshire ..	103,834	+ 0.4	- 1.3	4.96	+ 0.33	+ 0.89
Derbyshire ..	62,400	+ 0.3	+ 1.4	5.56	+ 0.09	+ 1.44
Notts. and Leicester ..	62,714	+ 0.4	+ 1.5	5.38	+ 0.43	+ 1.49
Warwick ..	21,388	+ 1.2	+ 0.1	5.86	+ 0.03	+ 0.90
North Staffordshire ..	33,614	+ 0.7	- 0.3	5.03	+ 0.14	+ 0.59
South Staffs.,† Worc. and Salop ..	33,947	+ 0.3	- 0.4	5.61	+ 0.16	+ 1.51
Glouc. and Somerset ..	14,202	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	4.88	+ 0.35	+ 0.90
Kent ..	1,743	+ 7.7	-13.5	5.69	+ 0.04	+ 1.76
North Wales ..	17,402	+ 1.8	+12.6	4.64	- 1.10	+ 0.40
South Wales and Mon.	230,555	+ 0.8	+10.9	5.67	+ 0.15	+ 0.26
England and Wales	983,719	+ 0.9	+ 5.9	5.43	+ 0.18	+ 0.85
SCOTLAND.						
Mid & East Lothians ..	14,984	+ 0.9	+ 8.8	5.55	+ 0.06	+ 0.31
Fife and Clackmannan ..	29,058	+ 1.0	+10.0	5.49	+ 0.07	+ 0.73
Rest of Scotland ..	86,934	+ 1.3	+14.6	5.50	+ 0.08	+ 1.17
Scotland ..	130,976	+ 1.2	+12.9	5.51	+ 0.08	+ 0.97
Great Britain ..	1,114,695	+ 1.0	+ 6.7	5.44	+ 0.17	+ 0.86

The average weekly number of coal-winding days lost by the pits in the fortnight ended 28th October was 0.32 of a day, of which 0.27 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. In the fortnight ended 23rd September the average time lost was one-half of a day, of which 0.38 of a day was due to transport difficulties and want of trade and 0.07 of a day to holidays. In the fortnight ended 29th October, 1921, the average time lost was 1.18 days, of which 1.13 days was due to transport difficulties and want of trade. The non-winding time was about one-quarter of a day in each period.

The output of coal in Great Britain in the four weeks ended 28th October, 1922, was returned to the Mines Department at 21,207,600 tons, compared with 20,476,600 tons in the four weeks ended 30th September, and with 16,971,900 tons in the four weeks ended 29th October, 1921.

The exports of coal, including coal shipped for the use of steamers engaged in the foreign trade and the coal equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel, amounted in October, 1922, to 8,348,315 tons, or 1,023,003 tons less than in September.

\* The figures in this article show the number of days (allowance being made in all the calculations for short days) on which coal was got and drawn from the mines included in the returns. It is not necessarily implied that all the persons employed worked every day the mines were open. Mines not working are omitted in computing the average number of days worked.

† Including Cannock Chase.

## PIG IRON INDUSTRY.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry continued bad during October, but showed a further slight improvement.

Out of a total of 487 furnaces, the number in blast at the end of October, as shown by the returns collected by the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, was 151, compared with 139 at the end of September. Of the 12 additional furnaces in blast, five were in Scotland, five in the Midlands, and two in the North of England.

Returns received by the Federation from 81 firms employing 18,458 workpeople at the end of October showed an increase in the number employed of 4.3 per cent., compared with the end of September.

The following Table shows the total number of furnaces in blast at the end of October, 1922, September, 1922, and October, 1921, according to returns collected by the Federation:—

District.	Total Number of Furnaces	Number of Furnaces in Blast at end of			Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in Oct., on a	
		Oct., 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Oct., 1921.	Month ago.	Year ago.
ENGLAND AND WALES:—						
Durham and Cleveland	115	31	30	19	+ 1	+ 12
Cumberland and W. Lancs.	46	13	12	9	+ 1	+ 4
Other parts of Lancs. and Yorks., including Sheffield.	38	13	13	7	—	+ 6
Derby, Leicester, Notts. and Northants.	73	29	27	16	+ 2	+ 13
Lincolnshire ..	22	11	10	2	+ 1	+ 9
Stafford, Shropshire, Worcester and Warwick.	58	16	14	7	+ 2	+ 9
South Wales and Monmouth.	33	6	6	4	—	+ 2
Total (England and Wales)	385	119	112	64	+ 7	+ 55
SCOTLAND ..	102	32	27	18	+ 5	+ 14
TOTAL ..	487	151	139	82	+12	+ 69

The production of pig iron in October amounted to 481,500 tons, as compared with 430,300 tons in September and 235,500 tons in October, 1921.

## TINPLATE AND STEEL SHEET TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT continued fair in these trades during October and showed little change from the previous month. At the end of October 466 mills were reported to be in operation, as compared with 467 at the end of September and with 398 in October, 1921.

The number of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3,224 at 23rd October, as compared with 3,068 at 25th September, 1922.

The following Table shows the number of works open and the number of mills in operation at the end of October, 1922:—

Works.	Number of Works Open			Number of Mills in Operation		
	At end of Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		At end of Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
Tinplate ..	72	—	+ 9	360	- 3	+ 68
Steel Sheet ..	12	+ 1	- 1	106	+ 2	—
TOTAL ..	84	+ 1	+ 8	466	- 1	+ 68

The exports of tinned and galvanised plates and sheets in October, 1922, amounted to 74,612 tons, or 4,313 tons more than in September, 1922, and 17,034 tons more than in October, 1921.



## IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT at iron and steel works continued slack, and showed little change on the whole, as compared with the previous month. There was an improvement, however, in the Cleveland, Leeds and Bradford, and Staffordshire districts, which chiefly affected puddling works and forges. A number of works were again reported to be closed, or partially closed, owing to shortage of orders.

According to returns received from firms employing 68,915 workpeople, the volume of employment during the week ended 28th October (as indicated by the number of workpeople employed at each works, combined with the number of shifts during which work was carried on in each case) showed an increase of 1.2 per cent., compared with the previous month, and of 5.9 per cent. on a year ago. The average number of shifts worked in the week was 5.1, compared with 5.1 a month ago and 4.9 a year ago.\*

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

DEPARTMENTS.	No. of Workpeople employed by firms making returns.		Aggregate number of Shifts.*			
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a		Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.
		Per cent.	Per cent.		Per cent.	Per cent.
Open Hearth Melting Furnaces .. ..	6,930	+ 5.1	- 3.6	38,751	+ 4.9	- 2.4
Crucible Furnaces .. ..	233	.. ..	- 9.0	849	- 14.8	+ 2.7
Bessemer Converters .. ..	472	+ 106.1	+ 564.8	1,894	+ 62.3	+ 429.1
Puddling Forges .. ..	4,300	+ 19.9	+ 38.1	18,264	+ 22.9	+ 53.0
Rolling Mills .. ..	23,594	- 0.8	- 2.6	110,301	+ 0.9	+ 3.7
Forging and Pressing .. ..	2,714	+ 9.6	- 5.2	13,138	+ 16.0	+ 0.9
Founding .. ..	7,608	+ 0.1	- 13.8	38,681	- 4.8	- 15.0
Other Departments .. ..	5,838	+ 3.7	+ 2.4	31,844	+ 5.1	+ 7.3
Mechanics, Labourers .. ..	17,126	- 4.2	+ 4.8	98,065	- 3.5	+ 14.8
Total .. ..	68,815	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	351,787	+ 1.0	+ 5.7
DISTRICTS.						
Northumberland and Durham .. ..	5,691	- 2.2	- 29.1	28,601	- 3.0	- 27.5
Cleveland .. ..	7,283	+ 5.7	- 15.8	40,535	+ 9.5	- 14.6
Sheffield and Rotherham .. ..	17,165	+ 1.6	+ 5.2	82,694	- 3.3	+ 9.3
Leeds, Bradford, etc. .. ..	2,831	+ 11.6	+ 17.0	13,854	+ 7.1	+ 15.4
Cumberland, Lancs. and Cheshire .. ..	6,345	- 1.5	- 8.3	31,772	- 1.7	- 4.4
Staffordshire .. ..	7,052	+ 4.1	+ 32.0	37,555	+ 9.7	+ 45.6
Other Midland Counties .. ..	3,690	- 5.5	+ 25.3	18,930	+ 0.8	+ 52.8
Wales and Monmouth .. ..	7,107	- 3.6	+ 1.1	39,214	- 2.6	+ 6.6
Total, England and Wales .. ..	57,164	+ 0.9	- 0.8	293,155	+ 0.9	+ 3.7
Scotland .. ..	11,651	+ 2.5	+ 6.5	58,632	+ 1.9	+ 17.1
Total .. ..	68,815	+ 1.2	+ 0.3	351,787	+ 1.0	+ 5.7

The production of steel ingots and castings as returned to the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers, amounted to 565,200 tons in October, compared with 555,900 tons in September, and 405,400 tons in October, 1921.

## ENGINEERING.

EMPLOYMENT in this industry was again bad during October, but showed a slight improvement, on the whole, compared with the previous month.

On the North-East Coast employment remained very bad. In Lancashire workpeople engaged in the manufacture of textile machinery, except those employed in making spinning mules, continued to be fairly well employed, but employment in other engineering trades continued bad at most centres. At certain of the centres in Yorkshire and the Eastern Counties there were some slight indications of improvement. At Coventry and Wolverhampton the preparation of show models was responsible for a little activity in the otherwise slack motor-car trade, and employment on cycles and motor-cycles at the latter centre was fair; but at Coventry employment generally was rather worse than in September. In the London district and in the Southern Counties a slight improvement was observed.

The numbers of unemployed at Glasgow were still very large, and on the East Coast of Scotland employment remained very bad. At Belfast, also, employment was still very bad.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople registered as unemployed, according to the Unemployment Insurance records at 23rd October, as compared with 25th September:—

\* The figures relate to the number of shifts during which the works were in operation, allowance being made for the numbers of men employed. No account is taken of the time lost by individuals owing to absenteeism, etc., and it is not intended to imply that the number of shifts shown was actually worked by all the men employed.

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 23rd October, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 23rd October, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 25th September, 1922.
London .. ..	23,896	16.5	- 0.4
South-Eastern .. ..	13,484	17.8	- 0.5
South-Western .. ..	9,396	15.5	- 0.5
Midlands .. ..	45,859	20.9	- 0.8
North-Eastern .. ..	61,521	26.7	- 0.5
North-Western .. ..	45,703	20.8	- 0.6
Scotland .. ..	46,682	26.4	- 1.9
Wales .. ..	2,815	21.0	+ 5.2
Northern Ireland .. ..	3,294	27.7	- 1.5
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND }	252,649	21.9	- 0.7
Males .. ..	245,932	22.8	- 0.8
Females .. ..	6,717	9.0	- 0.2

## SHIPBUILDING TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the shipbuilding and ship repairing trades continued very bad during October. It showed little change on the whole compared with the previous month, though in the ship repairing section some activity was reported at a few of the ports.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople whose Unemployment Insurance books were lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd October:—

Divisions.	Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 23rd October, 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 23rd October, 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 25th September 1922.
London .. ..	3,872	22.1	+ 0.3
South-Eastern .. ..	2,149	19.3	+ 0.3
South-Western .. ..	9,164	20.6	- 1.8
Midlands .. ..	230	24.5	- 2.3
North-Eastern .. ..	39,534	42.5	- 0.2
North-Western .. ..	19,475	42.4	+ 0.6
Scotland .. ..	39,804	41.9	+ 0.2
Wales .. ..	6,323	36.3	- 0.1
Northern Ireland .. ..	9,770	29.4	+ 0.9
GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND }	130,321	36.3	-
Males .. ..	129,805	36.8	-
Females .. ..	516	9.2	-

On the North-east Coast employment was again very bad. At the East and South Coast ports, and also on the Bristol Channel and on the Mersey, it continued bad. At Barrow it continued bad, and was worse than in the previous month.

Employment on the Clyde continued very bad. On the East Coast of Scotland it remained bad, though the improvement previously reported with shipwrights at Aberdeen was maintained. At Belfast employment continued very bad.

## WOOLLEN AND WORSTED TRADES.

DURING October employment was fair, and slightly better on the whole than in September. Employment in the weaving departments was still not so good as in other departments, although a shortage of weavers and of menders was felt in some districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 3.3 on the 23rd October, the same percentage as on the 25th September.\*

## WOOLLEN TRADE.

In this trade there was a further slight improvement, and employment was much better than in October of last year.

In the Huddersfield district some overtime was reported, particularly in the Colne Valley; and a few firms were running at night. In the Leeds district there was little change; at Morley employment with weavers showed a slight decline. In the Dewsbury and Batley district, most firms, especially those engaged in the higher grade wool trade, were running full time; others were employing spinners, etc., on a night shift, to meet urgent orders. In the rag and shoddy trade employment continued poor, and a decline was reported at the end of the month; in the blanket and rug trade employment showed some improvement, and was fairly good. In the Rochdale and Stockport districts employment continued good; full time was generally worked at the end of the month, with some overtime and night shifts. Employment in Scotland continued good.

\* The percentage for 25th September (3.4), as given in the October issue of this GAZETTE, has since been revised.



The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting .. ..	374	- 3.9	+ 14.0	913	- 6.3	+ 21.9
Spinning .. ..	4,042	+ 2.8	+ 21.8	8,466	+ 3.9	+ 25.2
Weaving .. ..	6,452	+ 0.7	+ 9.3	12,591	+ 1.8	+ 16.7
Other Departments ..	4,933	- 0.8	+ 7.3	11,688	+ 1.0	+ 12.4
Not Specified .. ..	932	+ 2.0	+ 34.5	2,339	+ 4.5	+ 27.7
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>16,733</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 12.7</b>	<b>35,997</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+ 17.9</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Huddersfield District ..	988	- 3.9	+ 16.6	2,576	- 2.9	+ 21.2
Leeds District .. ..	1,771	+ 1.4	+ 30.3	3,923	+ 3.6	+ 25.3
Dewsbury and Batley District .. ..	1,766	+ 0.6	+ 4.4	3,827	+ 1.5	+ 5.7
Other Parts of West Riding .. ..	1,789	+ 1.4	+ 9.9	4,184	+ 5.4	+ 13.3
<b>Total, West Riding ..</b>	<b>6,314</b>	<b>+ 0.3</b>	<b>+ 14.3</b>	<b>14,510</b>	<b>+ 2.3</b>	<b>+ 15.4</b>
Scotland .. ..	5,265	+ 0.7	+ 16.0	11,079	- 1.2	+ 36.2
Other Districts .. ..	5,154	+ 1.2	+ 7.9	10,408	+ 5.1	+ 5.9
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>16,733</b>	<b>+ 0.7</b>	<b>+ 12.7</b>	<b>35,997</b>	<b>+ 2.0</b>	<b>+ 17.9</b>

In the week ended 23rd October about 16½ per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of 8½ hours a week on the average.

### WORSTED TRADE.

Employment showed a further improvement in this trade. With wool sorters and wool combers it continued good. With worsted spinners it was very good, except in the crossbred sections, in which, however, it was fair, and better than a month ago. In the weaving department employment showed a further slight improvement as compared with the previous month.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

Departments.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Wool Sorting and Combing .. ..	4,167	+ 0.8	+ 9.5	11,613	- 0.4	+ 2.8
Spinning .. ..	16,192	+ 1.1	+ 12.5	26,923	+ 2.4	+ 4.2
Weaving .. ..	5,739	+ 2.7	+ 23.3	12,400	+ 3.3	+ 33.2
Other Departments ..	3,470	+ 2.1	+ 13.5	8,663	+ 4.7	+ 4.2
Not specified .. ..	2,355	- 0.4	+ 12.8	4,437	- 4.3	+ 0.9
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>31,923</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 14.0</b>	<b>64,036</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 8.2</b>
<b>Districts.</b>						
Bradford District ..	14,986	+ 1.4	+ 13.1	31,742	+ 1.9	+ 9.6
Keighley District ..	5,273	+ 1.8	+ 12.7	10,200	+ 1.8	+ 4.9
Halifax District ..	2,813	+ 0.3	+ 6.3	5,451	+ 3.9	+ 0.7
Huddersfield District ..	3,351	+ 1.5	+ 34.4	6,562	- 1.7	+ 32.5
Other parts of West Riding .. ..	3,107	+ 0.8	+ 13.7	5,479	+ 3.1	+ 4.2
<b>Total, West Riding ..</b>	<b>29,530</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 14.5</b>	<b>59,434</b>	<b>+ 1.8</b>	<b>+ 9.5</b>
Other Districts .. ..	2,393	+ 1.1	+ 8.6	4,602	+ 3.3	- 5.6
<b>TOTAL .. ..</b>	<b>31,923</b>	<b>+ 1.3</b>	<b>+ 14.0</b>	<b>64,036</b>	<b>+ 1.9</b>	<b>+ 8.2</b>

In the week ended 23rd October, about 3 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of about 8½ hours a week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw wool (sheep or lambs) were 28,835,500 lbs. in October, 1922, compared with 30,271,000 lbs. in September, 1922, and 22,146,900 lbs. in October, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted yarns were 4,862,100 lbs., compared with 4,158,500 lbs. in September, 1922, and 4,039,900 lbs. in October, 1921.

The exports of woollen and worsted tissues were 12,775,400 square yards, compared with 13,729,500 in September, 1922, and 11,016,100 square yards in October, 1921.

The exports of blankets were 84,775 pairs, 58,709 pairs and 44,386 pairs in October, 1922, September, 1922, and October, 1921, respectively.

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

### COTTON TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT both in the spinning and in the weaving branches of the industry was bad during October, and worse than in September. Organised short time to the extent of 13 hours' stoppage per week of 48 hours was in operation in the American spinning section; in some individual cases this amount of short time was exceeded.

In view of the state of trade, a continuance of the short-time arrangements until the end of November has been recommended by the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation.

In the Oldham, Ashton, Stockport and Rochdale districts employment continued bad in the spinning section, and was worse than in October of last year. In the weaving section in the Oldham district employment was also bad, and short time continued.

Employment with spinners was reported as slack at Bolton, good at Leigh, bad at Bury, and fair at Chorley; with weavers employment was fair in the Bolton district, but slightly worse than in September. In the Preston and Blackburn districts employment with weavers was slack, and worse than in September; in the Darwen district it was fair, but not so good as in September. In the Burnley district employment was reported as bad, the estimated production of the weaving looms being 60 per cent. of the normal output.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.6 on the 23rd October, as compared with 6.2 on the 25th September.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

DEPARTMENTS.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Preparing .. ..	11,536	- 1.7	- 1.4	18,948	- 7.2	- 24.4
Spinning .. ..	21,832	- 1.7	- 2.0	37,787	- 6.6	- 20.4
Weaving .. ..	37,628	- 1.1	+ 4.5	66,463	- 2.4	- 12.8
Other .. ..	8,646	- 0.1	- 0.4	20,920	- 2.2	- 17.0
Not specified .. ..	7,812	- 1.1	+ 1.1	16,022	- 5.7	- 10.8
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>87,454</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>160,140</b>	<b>- 4.3</b>	<b>- 16.5</b>
<b>DISTRICTS.</b>						
Ashton .. ..	4,598	- 2.3	- 0.3	7,917	- 1.6	- 20.7
Stockport, Glossop and Hyde .. ..	7,560	+ 1.0	+ 0.1	12,060	- 0.5	- 23.9
Oldham .. ..	9,616	- 5.3	- 4.3	17,164	- 18.9	- 31.9
Bolton and Leigh ..	13,148	- 1.6	+ 1.1	24,575	+ 0.3	- 12.7
Bury, Rochdale, Heywood, Walsden, and Todmorden .. ..	6,504	+ 0.9	+ 0.8	11,190	- 3.0	- 16.1
Manchester .. ..	6,035	+ 0.2	- 3.7	9,628	- 4.4	- 15.4
Preston and Chorley ..	6,676	+ 0.1	+ 3.4	12,706	- 0.9	- 7.4
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen .. ..	10,098	- 3.9	+ 3.3	19,909	- 3.7	- 14.1
Burnley, Padiham, Colne and Nelson .. ..	10,809	- 0.4	+ 6.5	23,101	- 7.4	- 15.6
Other Lancashire Towns .. ..	3,621	- 2.1	+ 3.7	6,555	- 2.5	- 5.0
Yorkshire Towns ..	3,854	+ 1.3	+ 4.4	7,030	- 0.4	- 4.7
Other Districts .. ..	4,935	+ 1.7	+ 1.2	8,305	+ 7.3	- 11.5
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>87,454</b>	<b>- 1.2</b>	<b>+ 1.2</b>	<b>160,140</b>	<b>- 4.3</b>	<b>- 16.5</b>

In the week ended 28th October, about 27 per cent. of the workpeople covered by the returns were working short time, to the extent of 15 hours per week on the average.

The imports (less re-exports) of raw cotton (including cotton linters) were 119,382,300 lbs. in October, 1922, compared with 55,155,700 lbs. in the previous month, and with 53,530,300 lbs. in October, 1921.

The exports of cotton yarn were 16,031,700 lbs. in October, 1922, compared with 16,794,000 lbs. in September, 1922, and 18,644,800 lbs. in October, 1921.

The exports of cotton piece goods were 353,654,000 square yards, as compared with 395,823,900 square yards in the previous month, and with 342,411,500 square yards in October, 1921.

### BOOT AND SHOE TRADE.

In this trade employment during October continued slack. There was a marked decline at Stafford, at which centre much short time was reported. Short time also became more prevalent at Norwich. On the other hand, there was some improvement in the Kingswood district, in the Rossendale Valley, and in Scotland.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the boot, shoe and slipper making and repairing trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 6.6 on the 23rd October, as compared with 7.0 on the 25th September.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns :—

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.



	Number of Work-people.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
England and Wales:—		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
London .. .. .	2,073	- 2.9	+ 3.4	4,879	- 2.3	- 3.8
Leicester .. .. .	8,521	- 1.5	- 0.8	19,208	- 4.7	+ 2.6
Leicester Country District .. .. .	2,431	+ 1.9	+ 0.8	5,416	- 0.6	+ 11.3
Northampton .. .. .	6,643	- 3.7	- 4.2	15,206	- 1.4	- 7.4
Northampton Country District .. .. .	7,916	- 0.3	+ 4.6	17,793	- 2.0	- 1.3
Kettering .. .. .	3,054	+ 0.1	+ 2.0	7,541	+ 1.2	- 4.6
Stafford and District .. .. .	2,493	+ 1.7	+ 5.4	4,646	- 15.3	+ 0.3
Norwich and District .. .. .	4,170	+ 5.7	+ 16.8	7,488	- 5.8	- 6.9
Bristol, Kingswood and District .. .. .	2,329	+ 4.0	+ 6.9	5,187	+ 3.8	+ 5.2
Leeds and District .. .. .	1,981	+ 1.1	+ 8.0	4,441	- 1.4	+ 5.3
Lancashire mainly Rossendale Valley) .. .. .	4,283	+ 3.1	+ 18.3	10,293	+ 8.4	+ 21.3
Birmingham and District .. .. .	1,032	+ 1.6	+ 5.2	2,036	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Other parts of England and Wales .. .. .	1,464	+ 0.8	+ 2.4	2,768	- 1.6	- 8.7
England and Wales .. .. .	48,390	+ 0.2	+ 4.1	106,902	- 1.8	- 0.7
Scotland .. .. .	2,636	+ 2.0	- 3.2	5,733	+ 6.2	- 2.9
United Kingdom .. .. .	51,026	+ 0.3	+ 3.7	112,635	- 1.4	- 0.8

Returns received from firms employing 33,583 workpeople showed about 41 per cent. on short time at the end of the month, to the extent of about 13 hours per week on the average.

The exports of boots and shoes in October, 1922, amounted to 82,744 dozen pairs, or 12,632 dozen pairs more than in September, 1922, and 38,333 dozen pairs more than in October, 1921.

### BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION OF WORKS.

EMPLOYMENT in these trades, taken as a whole, continued slack during October, and showed very little change as compared with the previous month. Short-time working was reported from several districts. In all the geographical divisions shown in the Table given below, except in the North-Eastern Counties and in Scotland, there were slight increases in the percentage unemployed, as indicated by the number of unemployment books remaining lodged at Employment Exchanges.

Employment again showed a decline with painters, and was bad in most districts; there was also a further slight decline with plasterers, with whom, as with other classes of skilled building trade operatives, employment was generally slack; it continued very bad with builders' labourers and workpeople on construction of works.

The following Table shows the numbers and percentages of workpeople claiming unemployment benefit at 23rd October, and the increase or decrease in the percentage as compared with 25th September:—

Occupation.	Number of Unemployment Books Remaining Lodged at 23rd Oct., 1922.	Percentage of Unemployment at 23rd Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) in percentage as compared with 25th Sept., 1922.
<i>Building Trade.</i>			
Carpenters .. .. .	12,116	9.0	+ 0.1
Bricklayers .. .. .	5,352	8.7	+ 0.2
Masons .. .. .	1,835	7.7	- 0.4
Slaters .. .. .	521	9.3	+ 0.4
Plasterers .. .. .	1,582	9.2	+ 1.0
Painters .. .. .	19,004	16.5	+ 3.2
Plumbers .. .. .	3,696	9.9	+ 0.2
Labourers of above .. .. .	59,033	21.6	+ 0.3
All other occupations .. .. .	19,129	19.2	- 0.2
Total .. .. .	122,268	15.9	+ 0.6
<i>Construction of Works.</i>			
Navvies .. .. .	8,794	24.9	- 0.8
All other occupations .. .. .	15,258	19.8	- 0.2
Total .. .. .	24,052	21.4	- 0.4
Grand Total .. .. .	146,320	16.6	+ 0.5
<i>Divisions.</i>			
London .. .. .	33,031	17.8	+ 1.3
South-Eastern .. .. .	15,115	12.0	+ 0.9
South-Western .. .. .	14,682	13.6	+ 0.3
Midlands .. .. .	17,814	18.3	+ 0.4
North-Eastern .. .. .	19,741	17.8	- 0.3
North-Western .. .. .	20,330	17.6	+ 0.3
Scotland .. .. .	15,075	17.4	- 0.4
Wales .. .. .	6,537	17.3	+ 1.2
Northern Ireland .. .. .	3,995	30.3	+ 1.1
Great Britain and Northern Ireland .. .. .	146,320	16.6	+ 0.5
Males .. .. .	146,044	16.7	+ 0.5
Females .. .. .	276	4.2	- 0.3

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.

### BRICK TRADE.

EMPLOYMENT in the brick trade was moderate on the whole, and showed a decline as compared with the previous month. It was fair in South Staffordshire and slack generally in the Peterborough district. As compared with a year ago there was a marked decline.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the brick, tile, etc., trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd October, 1922, was 13.8 per cent., the same percentage as at 25th September.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

Districts.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages Paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Northern Counties, Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire .. .. .	1,389	- 0.9	- 20.4	3,165	- 7.0	- 41.4
Midlands and Eastern Counties .. .. .	2,629	- 3.0	- 21.3	6,027	- 1.7	- 38.1
South and South-West Counties and Wales .. .. .	1,023	- 4.7	- 7.8	2,355	- 4.4	- 24.6
Other Districts .. .. .	158	- 22.9	- 27.9	361	- 17.2	- 38.6
Total .. .. .	5,199	- 3.5	- 18.9	11,908	- 4.2	- 36.8

Returns received from firms employing 4,341 workpeople show that about 46 per cent. of the workpeople worked short time, to the extent of nearly 10 hours on the average, during the week ended 28th October.

### POTTERY TRADES.

EMPLOYMENT in the pottery trades during October remained bad, and much short time continued to be worked. There was some improvement, however, as compared with the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 10.7 at 23rd October, as compared with 12.4 at 25th September.

The following Table summarises the information received from those employers who furnished returns:—

BRANCHES.	Number of Workpeople.			Total Wages paid to all Workpeople.		
	Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a		Week ended 28th Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) on a	
		Month ago.	Year ago.		Month ago.	Year ago.*
		Per cent.	Per cent.	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
China Manufacture .. .. .	1,512	- 2.7	- 10.4	2,457	+ 2.2	- 45.3
Earthenware Manufacture .. .. .	8,601	+ 0.6	- 3.5	16,308	+ 1.9	- 26.3
Other Branches (including unspecified) .. .. .	1,605	+ 2.1	- 12.1	3,050	+ 3.5	- 25.6
Total .. .. .	11,718	+ 0.3	- 5.7	21,815	+ 2.2	- 29.0
<i>DISTRICTS.</i>						
Potteries .. .. .	8,814	+ 1.0	- 5.7	15,731	+ 4.9	- 31.3
Other Districts .. .. .	2,904	- 1.6	- 5.7	6,084	- 4.2	- 22.3
Total .. .. .	11,718	+ 0.3	- 5.7	21,815	+ 2.2	- 29.0

Returns from employers relating to short-time working showed that of 10,397 workpeople covered, nearly 36 per cent. were working, on an average, about 19 hours less than full time in the week ended 28th October.

### DOCK AND RIVERSIDE LABOUR.

EMPLOYMENT among dock labourers during October was still, speaking generally, only moderate, but at some ports a slight improvement on the level of the previous month was shown.

London.—The following Table shows the average daily number of labourers employed at the docks and at the principal wharves in each week of the month:—

Period.	Average Daily Number of Labourers employed in Docks and at Principal Wharves in London.				
	In Docks.			At Wharves making Returns.	Total Docks and Principal Wharves.
	By the Port of London Authority or through Contractors.	By Ship-owners, etc.	Total.		
Week ended—					
7th Oct., 1922 .. .. .	5,097	2,425	7,522	7,674	15,196
14th " .. .. .	5,554	2,204	7,758	7,585	15,343
21st " .. .. .	5,381	2,295	7,676	7,605	15,281
28th " .. .. .	5,410	2,300	7,710	7,955	15,665
Average for 4 weeks ended 28th Oct., 1922 .. .. .	5,360	2,306	7,666	7,705	15,371
Average for Sept., 1922 .. .. .	4,729	2,593	7,322	7,378	14,700
Average for Oct., 1921.. .. .	6,046	2,620	8,666	8,164	16,831

\* Comparison of earnings is affected by reductions in rates of wages.



*Tilbury.*—The mean daily number of dock labourers employed in October was 958, as compared with 1,071 in the previous month, and with 1,661 in October, 1921.

*East Coast.*—On the Tyne and Wear and at Blyth employment varied from slack to fair with different classes of workpeople, being generally about the same as in the previous month. At Hull, Grimsby and on the Tees there was a slight improvement. At other East Coast ports employment remained moderate.

*Southern and Western Ports.*—At Plymouth and other southwestern ports employment was fair, but at most of the Bristol Channel ports it remained slack.

At Liverpool employment remained moderate on the whole. The average weekly number of dock labourers employed at Liverpool during the five weeks ended 30th October, 1922, was 14,558, compared with 13,774 in the four weeks ended 25th September, and 14,644 in the corresponding period of last year.

*Scottish and Irish Ports.*—At Glasgow employment continued quiet, but at Dundee it was fair and slightly better than in September. At Belfast employment, though still only moderate, was somewhat better than in the previous month.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the canal, river, harbour, dock and wharf service, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges at 23rd October, 1922, was 19·7, as compared with 19·8 at 25th September.

### SEAMEN.

EMPLOYMENT among seamen during October was moderate on the whole. At most of the ports considerable numbers of men failed to obtain engagements.

The percentage of seamen unemployed, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, was 19·9 at 23rd October, as compared with 19·6 at 25th September.

The demand for men improved during October on the Thames, and was described as fair at the end of the month. Employment was moderate on the Tyne at the end of the month, and quiet on the Wear. It was very quiet on the Tees and moderate at Hull and Southampton. Apart from a fair demand in the third week of October, employment was quiet at Bristol and moderate at Avonmouth. At Cardiff and Swansea employment continued fair. The demand at Newport improved, and was reported as fair at the end of the month. In the foreign-going trade on the Mersey employment was moderate during the first half of the month and quiet afterwards.

On the Clyde the demand was moderate, and declined at the end of the month. At Leith it was quiet, but rather better than in September. At Belfast the demand was very poor in the first half of October, and improved a little subsequently.

The following Table shows the number of seamen shipped in British registered foreign-going vessels at the principal ports during October :—

Principal Ports.	Number of Seamen* shipped in				
	Oct., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (–) on		Ten months ended	
		Month ago.	Year ago.	Oct., 1922.	Oct., 1921.
ENGLAND & WALES :					
<i>East Coast—</i>					
Tyne Ports .. ..	1,717	..	+ 329	17,200	13,674
Sunderland .. ..	113	– 113	– 134	1,745	1,591
Middlesbrough .. ..	575	+ 221	+ 296	3,916	3,064
Hull... ..	1,522	– 266	+ 81	13,508	11,235
Grimsby .. ..	4	– 7	+ 3	208	85
<i>Bristol Channel—</i>					
Bristol† .. ..	1,066	+ 192	– 90	10,367	8,904
Newport, Mon. .. ..	722	+ 122	– 169	8,629	5,487
Cardiff† .. ..	3,437	+ 298	+ 641	31,340	19,353
Swansea .. ..	626	+ 97	+ 60	6,285	4,211
<i>Other Ports—</i>					
Liverpool.. ..	12,443	– 1,026	+ 414	118,798	110,952
London .. ..	7,707	+ 125	+ 384	72,101	66,923
Southampton .. ..	11,120	+ 212	+ 3,922	91,733	64,811
SCOTLAND :					
Leith .. ..	402	+ 161	– 154	3,495	3,424
Kirkcaldy, Methil and Grangemouth.. ..	310	+ 13	+ 103	2,563	938
Glasgow .. ..	2,775	– 334	+ 697	24,254	20,342
NORTHERN IRELAND:					
Belfast .. ..	168	+ 31	– 102	2,420	2,245
Total .. ..	44,707	– 274	+ 6,281	408,562	337,239

\* It will be understood that the numbers given are the numbers of separate engagements, and not of separate individuals.

† Including Avonmouth and Portishead.

‡ Including Barry and Penarth.

## MINISTRY OF LABOUR EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES.\*

THE number of persons remaining on the "live registers" of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain and Northern Ireland—i.e., of applications for employment outstanding from workpeople—at 30th October, was 1,385,309, of whom 1,129,776 were men, 45,465 boys, 175,831 women, and 34,237 girls. Compared with 25th September, there was an increase of 17,801. The men's and women's "live registers" increased by 13,070 and 7,566 respectively, but in the case of juveniles there was a decrease of 2,835.

During the five weeks ended 30th October the number of vacancies filled by Employment Exchanges was 62,649, of which 32,909 were for men, 17,698 for women, and 12,042 for juveniles.

The following Table summarises the work of the exchanges during the five weeks ended 30th October, 1922 :—

Week ended	Applications by Employers.	Vacancies Filled.	Applications outstanding at end of week.	
			From Workpeople (Live Register.)	From Employers.
25th September, 1922 ..	14,538	11,917	1,367,508	12,484
2nd October, 1922 ..	14,230	11,717	1,376,594	12,287
9th " " ..	15,194	11,972	1,377,918	12,720
16th " " ..	16,170	12,854	1,380,470	13,437
23rd " " ..	15,511	12,572	1,376,091	13,389
30th " " ..	16,700	13,534	1,385,309	13,668
Total (5 weeks) .. ..	77,805	62,649	—	—

Details of the figures given in the preceding paragraphs are not yet available, but statistics for the five weeks ended 9th October are dealt with below :—

*Applications from Workpeople.*—The total number of applications (650,259) from workpeople during the five weeks ended 9th October showed a daily average of 21,675—a decrease of 756, or 3·4 per cent., compared with the daily average of the previous month. Of this daily average, men accounted for 15,272, women for 4,240, and juveniles for 2,163—decreases of 3·8 per cent. and 10·1 per cent. respectively, in the case of men and juveniles, and an increase of 2·4 per cent. in the case of women.

*Vacancies Notified.*—During the five weeks ended 9th October there were 68,680 vacancies notified, representing a daily average of 2,289, as compared with 2,194 during the preceding period. Of this daily average, 974 were for men, 874 for women, and 441 for juveniles.

*Vacancies Filled.*—The total number of vacancies filled during the period was 54,798—a daily average of 1,826, as compared with 1,747 during the previous statistical month. The average daily number of vacancies filled by women and juveniles increased by 11·2 per cent. and 11·9 per cent., respectively, compared with the month ended 4th September; while there was a decrease of 2·4 per cent. in the case of men.

*Juveniles.*—During the period, 33,202 applications were received from boys and 31,702 from girls. The number of vacancies notified for boys was 5,455, and 4,827 vacancies were filled. In the case of girls 7,768 vacancies were notified, and 6,478 were filled. Of the total vacancies filled by juveniles 21·9 per cent. were filled by applicants who obtained their first situation since leaving school.

Statistics relating to *Building Trades* (men) and to *Domestic Service* occupations (women) for the five weeks ended 9th October have been summarised under the principal occupations, and the outstanding features are dealt with below.

In the building trades 6,967 vacancies were notified for men and 6,179 vacancies were filled. The principal occupations concerned were: Carpenters, 1,898 vacancies notified and 1,691 filled; bricklayers, 1,138 vacancies notified and 964 filled; painters, 1,400 vacancies notified and 1,299 filled; and builders' labourers, 1,030 vacancies and 975 placings.

The number of men on the "live register" in the building trades was 106,493† at 9th October, compared with 99,234† at 4th September.

The number of vacancies notified for women in domestic service during the five weeks ended 9th October was 15,637—approximately 60 per cent. of the total vacancies notified for women. Of this number 6,917 were for resident domestic servants, 3,039 for non-resident domestic servants, 4,131 for charwomen, and 913 for waitresses; other domestic occupations accounting for 637.

Of the 10,085 vacancies filled (about 56 per cent. of the total vacancies filled by women), 2,920 were placings in resident domestic service, 2,224 as non-resident, 3,713 as charwomen, and 749 as waitresses.

The total number of women remaining registered on 9th October for work in the domestic services was 31,986, compared with 29,525 on 4th September.

The figures above, except those in the first three paragraphs, are exclusive of casual occupations (dock labourers and coal labourers). The number of casual jobs found for workpeople in these occupations during the period of five weeks ended 9th October was 2,148.

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The figures for Great Britain alone, as already published in the Press, show that on 30th October there were on the Live Registers 1,097,000 men, 161,000 women, and 79,000 juveniles, compared with 1,404,200 men, 311,400 women, and 108,200 juveniles at 10th January, 1922.

† Workmen on short time are not included.



# UNEMPLOYMENT AND SHORT-TIME WORKING IN INSURED INDUSTRIES.\*

UNDER the Unemployment Insurance Acts, 1920 and 1921, substantially all persons for whom Health Insurance contributions have been paid, except outworkers and persons employed in agriculture and private domestic service, must be insured against unemployment. Employees of local authorities, railways and certain other public utility undertakings, members of the police forces, and persons with rights under a statutory superannuation scheme, may, in certain circumstances, be excepted. Persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour at a rate of remuneration exceeding in value £250 per annum are excepted, as are also juveniles under 16 years of age. An applicant for unemployment benefit must, *inter alia*, prove continuous unemployment, and it is provided that two periods of unemployment of not less than two days each, separated by a period of

not more than two days, during which the insured contributor has not been employed for more than 24 hours, or two periods of unemployment of not less than six days each, separated by an interval of not more than six weeks, shall be treated as continuous unemployment for this purpose. Persons employed in establishments where, owing to trade depression, the number of working days has been reduced on a systematic basis in such a manner as to fall within the above provision are accordingly eligible for benefit. Payment of unemployment benefit is subject to certain statutory conditions and disqualifications. The procedure requires the "lodging" of an unemployed person's unemployment book, and the record of books "lodged" thus affords a measure of the extent to which unemployment is prevalent in the insured industries.

Industry.	† Estimated Number of Insured Workpeople.			TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT.					SYSTEMATIC SHORT TIME.				
				Number of Unemployment Books remaining lodged at 23rd October, 1922.			Percentage Unemployed.		Number of Short-Time Workers claiming Unemployment Insurance Benefit at 23rd October, 1922.			Percentage on Systematic Short Time.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th Sep. 1922.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (-) as compared with 25th Sep. 1922.
<b>Building and Construction of Works :—</b>													
Building .. .. .	763,000	5,790	768,790	122,021	247	122,268	15.9	+ 0.6	881	3	884	0.1	—
Construction of Works other than Building .. .. .	111,590	830	112,420	24,023	29	24,052	21.4	— 0.4	376	1	377	0.3	— 0.2
<b>Shipbuilding .. .. .</b>	353,020	5,620	358,640	129,805	516	130,321	36.3	—	1,988	87	2,075	0.6	— 0.1
<b>Engineering and Ironfounding .. .. .</b>	1,077,840	74,890	1,152,730	245,932	6,717	252,649	21.9	— 0.7	11,424	428	11,852	1.0	— 0.2
<b>Construction and Repair of Vehicles .. .. .</b>	186,380	30,410	216,790	29,946	3,603	33,549	15.5	— 0.7	859	190	1,049	0.5	—
<b>Sawmilling, Furniture and Woodwork .. .. .</b>	182,410	39,270	221,680	21,489	2,712	24,201	10.9	— 0.3	599	99	698	0.3	—
<b>Ammunition, Explosives, Chemicals, etc. .. .. .</b>	175,500	65,410	240,910	23,359	4,475	27,834	11.6	— 0.1	394	107	501	0.2	— 0.5
<b>Metal Trades :—</b>													
Iron, Steel, Tinplate, and Galvanized Sheet Manufacture .. .. .	293,880	14,270	308,150	75,677	1,274	76,951	25.0	— 0.1	4,631	56	4,687	1.5	—
Brass, Copper, Zinc, etc., Manufacture .. .. .	51,770	13,230	65,000	11,391	1,943	13,334	20.5	+ 0.7	304	32	336	0.5	— 0.1
Electrical and Surgical Instruments, etc. .. .. .	66,560	38,260	104,820	9,342	2,829	12,171	11.6	— 0.5	334	163	497	0.5	— 0.1
Hand Tools, Cutlery, etc. .. .. .	20,640	8,360	29,000	4,213	1,338	5,551	19.1	— 3.6	499	143	642	2.2	— 0.6
Needles, Pins, Steel Pens, Dies, Seals, etc. .. .. .	5,440	9,750	15,190	625	1,333	1,958	12.9	— 1.0	72	335	407	2.7	— 0.7
Wire and Wire Goods .. .. .	21,650	6,230	27,880	3,023	602	3,625	13.0	— 0.8	151	53	204	0.7	— 0.6
Bolts, Nuts, Screws, Chains, Anchors, etc. .. .. .	20,060	15,320	35,380	5,577	2,866	8,443	23.9	— 0.4	310	77	387	1.1	— 0.1
Hardware and Hollow-ware .. .. .	58,100	49,230	107,330	8,151	7,861	16,012	14.9	— 0.5	518	256	774	0.7	— 0.2
Watches, Plate, Jewellery, etc. .. .. .	30,630	20,570	51,200	4,461	1,926	6,387	12.5	— 1.2	157	158	315	0.6	— 0.3
Miscellaneous Metal Goods (including Musical Instruments) .. .. .	36,100	16,620	52,720	3,732	1,696	5,428	10.3	— 0.3	68	35	103	0.2	—
<b>Rubber and Leather Trades :—</b>													
Rubber, and Rubber and Waterproof Goods .. .. .	34,890	30,120	65,010	5,530	2,899	8,429	13.0	— 0.4	308	136	444	0.7	—
Leather and Leather Goods .. .. .	48,040	21,250	69,290	5,390	1,830	7,220	10.4	— 0.4	351	73	424	0.6	— 0.1
Bricks, Tiles, etc. .. .. .	68,470	8,910	77,380	9,633	1,072	10,705	13.8	—	479	31	510	0.7	+ 0.4
Pottery, Earthenware, etc. .. .. .	36,930	34,650	71,580	4,043	3,636	7,679	10.7	— 1.7	471	544	1,015	1.4	—
Glass Trades (excluding Optical, Scientific, etc.) .. .. .	37,900	7,730	45,630	8,283	721	9,004	19.7	+ 0.4	485	4	489	1.1	— 0.4
<b>Hotel, College, Club, etc., Services .. .. .</b>	86,470	190,560	277,030	11,833	15,328	27,161	9.8	+ 1.4	39	32	71	0.0	—
<b>Laundry Service .. .. .</b>	15,980	87,730	103,710	1,183	4,087	5,270	5.1	—	14	102	116	0.1	—
<b>Commercial, Clerical, Insurance and Banking .. .. .</b>	120,610	81,640	202,250	8,657	2,442	11,099	5.5	+ 0.1	34	23	57	0.0	—
<b>Transport Services :—</b>													
Railway Service .. .. .	241,530	12,670	254,200	20,680	459	21,139	8.3	+ 0.3	288	3	291	0.1	—
Tramway and Omnibus Service .. .. .	98,900	5,190	104,090	3,807	148	3,955	3.8	+ 0.2	53	4	57	0.1	—
Other Road Transport .. .. .	158,410	4,080	162,490	27,625	138	27,763	17.1	+ 0.1	193	—	193	0.1	—
Seamen .. .. .	110,810	1,490	112,300	22,173	135	22,308	19.9	+ 0.3	35	—	35	0.0	—
Canal, River, Harbour, etc., Service .. .. .	190,040	2,940	192,980	37,698	340	38,038	19.7	— 0.1	108	1	109	0.1	—
Warehousemen, Packers, Porters, etc. .. .. .	32,780	5,560	38,340	7,063	410	7,473	19.5	—	40	4	44	0.1	— 0.1
<b>Mining Industry :—</b>													
Coal Mining .. .. .	1,214,990	9,670	1,224,660	67,765	429	68,194	5.6	— 0.2	3,341	—	3,341	0.3	—
Iron Mining and Ironstone Quarrying .. .. .	22,920	60	22,980	6,669	1	6,670	29.0	— 2.4	165	—	165	0.7	+ 0.1
Other Mining .. .. .	9,810	230	10,040	2,553	11	2,564	25.5	— 0.7	3	—	3	0.0	— 0.1
Quarrying (other than Ironstone), Clay, Sand, etc., Digging .. .. .	59,330	770	60,100	4,642	49	4,691	7.8	—	113	—	113	0.2	+ 0.1
<b>Printing and Paper Trades :—</b>													
Paper-making and Staining .. .. .	43,340	17,660	61,000	3,546	873	4,419	7.2	— 0.3	267	69	336	0.6	— 0.1
Manufactured Stationery .. .. .	22,220	47,980	70,200	1,728	2,272	4,000	5.7	— 0.3	51	136	187	0.3	—
Printing, Publishing and Bookbinding .. .. .	131,330	81,820	213,150	9,918	3,297	13,215	6.2	+ 0.4	125	193	318	0.1	— 0.1
<b>Textile Trades :—</b>													
Cotton Trade .. .. .	220,320	381,150	601,470	15,558	24,065	39,623	6.6	+ 0.4	1,057	2,562	3,619	0.6	—
Woolen and Worsted Trades .. .. .	111,820	156,570	268,390	5,685	3,168	8,853	3.3	—	426	311	737	0.3	—
Silk Trade .. .. .	11,460	22,050	33,510	542	539	1,081	3.2	— 0.4	23	110	133	0.4	— 0.2
Flax, Linen, and Hemp Trades .. .. .	28,270	62,480	90,750	4,591	10,973	15,564	17.2	+ 0.2	1,711	5,288	6,999	7.7	+ 0.7
Jute Trade .. .. .	11,930	30,180	42,110	1,584	3,579	5,163	12.3	— 0.3	9	2	11	0.0	—
Rope, Twine, Cord and Net Manufacture .. .. .	7,250	14,870	22,120	879	1,519	2,398	10.8	— 1.1	34	366	400	1.8	— 0.1
Hosiery Trade .. .. .	19,080	65,560	84,640	547	883	1,430	1.7	—	10	186	196	0.2	— 0.1
Lace Trade .. .. .	10,860	16,960	27,820	2,064	871	2,935	10.5	+ 0.8	311	269	580	2.1	— 0.2
Carpet and Rug Manufacture .. .. .	9,990	14,050	24,040	463	319	782	3.3	— 0.5	2	42	44	0.2	—
Textile Bleaching, Dyeing, etc. .. .. .	78,600	26,620	105,220	5,461	1,225	6,686	6.4	— 0.1	372	329	701	0.7	— 0.3
Other Textiles .. .. .	13,200	31,340	44,540	1,296	2,064	3,360	7.5	— 0.2	132	142	274	0.6	— 0.3
<b>Clothing Trades :—</b>													
Tailoring Trades .. .. .	65,810	132,680	198,490	6,195	8,102	14,297	7.2	+ 0.3	311	988	1,299	0.7	—
Dress, etc., Making, Millinery, Furriers, etc. .. .. .	22,450	214,750	237,200	1,391	11,506	12,897	5.4	— 0.2	36	1,909	1,945	0.8	— 0.1
Hats, Caps and Bonnets .. .. .	13,190	20,880	34,070	1,054	1,187	2,241	6.6	— 0.2	69	85	154	0.5	+ 0.2
Corset Trade .. .. .	2,160	12,180	14,340	119	426	545	3.8	— 0.1	3	12	15	0.1	—
Boots, Shoes, etc., Trades .. .. .	97,300	53,080	150,380	8,074	1,777	9,851	6.6	— 0.4	453	169	622	0.4	— 0.1
Other Clothing .. .. .	18,790	23,000	41,790	1,983	1,146	3,129	7.5	+ 0.5	32	111	143	0.3	— 0.1
<b>Food, Drink and Tobacco :—</b>													
Manufacture of Food and Drink .. .. .	270,310	174,790	445,100	24,212	13,849	38,061	8.6	+ 0.2	680	950	1,630	0.4	+ 0.1
Tobacco, Cigar and Cigarette Manufacture .. .. .	13,990	32,970	46,960	1,097	2,039	3,136	6.7	—	11	55	66	0.1	— 0.1
<b>Miscellaneous Trades and Services :—</b>													
Public Utility Services .. .. .	216,270	12,580	228,850	17,164	578	17,742	7.8	+ 0.1	371	20	391	0.2	—
Oilcloth, Linoleum and Cork Carpets .. .. .	9,800	3,370	13,170	716	95	811	6.2	— 0.4	14	1	15	0.1	+ 0.1
Distributive Trades .. .. .	573,720	437,800	1,011,520	43,672	19,097	62,769	6.2	+ 0.4	911	876	1,787	0.2	+ 0.1
National and Local Government Service .. .. .	250,240	73,780	324,020	28,635	4,042	32,677	10.1	—	450	11	461	0.1	— 0.4
Professional Services .. .. .	63,160	69,550	132,710	3,935	1,909	5,844	4.4	+ 0.2	23	17	40	0.0	—
Other Industries and Services .. .. .	160,790	59,410	220,200	39,325	5,599	44,924	20.4	—	420	74	494	0.2	— 1.5
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	8,541,030	3,209,420	11,750,450	1,209,428	203,099	1,412,527	12.0	—	38,399	18,463	56,862	0.5	— 0.1

\* The figures relate to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the administration of Unemployment Insurance in the Irish Free State having been transferred to the Provisional Government as from 1st April (see LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1922, page 159).

† The estimated numbers of insured workpeople and their distribution among the various industries have been revised, and for the purpose of comparison the percentages unemployed and on systematic short time at 25th September, 1922, have been re-worked on the new basis.



## TRADE DISPUTES.\*

**Number, Magnitude and Duration.**—The number of trade disputes involving a stoppage of work, reported to the Department as beginning in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, was 32, as compared with 31 in the previous month, and 63 in October, 1921. In these new disputes nearly 5,000 workpeople were involved, either directly or indirectly (i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, though not themselves parties to the disputes). In addition, about 9,000 workpeople were involved in 25 disputes which began before October and were still in progress at the beginning of that month. The number of new and old disputes in progress in October was thus 57, involving nearly 14,000 workpeople, and resulting in a loss during October of 186,000 working days. The principal dispute in progress in the month was that which began on 21st September, involving about 5,000 coal miners and coke-oven workers at Ebbw Vale; this dispute terminated on 25th October.

The number of workpeople involved in disputes in October was lower than that recorded for any previous month during the present year.

The following Table classifies the disputes in progress in October, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, by groups of industries:—

Groups of Industries.	Number of Disputes in progress in October.			Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress in Oct.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress in Oct.
	Started before 1st Oct.	Started in Oct.	Total.		
Building .. ..	3	2	5	1,000	5,000
Mining & Quarrying ..	7	4	11	8,000	128,000
Metal, Engineering and Shipbuilding ..	7	8	15	2,000	28,000
Transport .. ..	2	8	10	2,000	16,000
Other Trades .. ..	6	10	16	1,000	9,000
<b>Total, Oct., 1922 ..</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>186,000</b>
<b>Total, Sept., 1922 ..</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>143,000</b>
<b>Total, Oct., 1921 ..</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>156,000</b>

**Causes.**—Of the 32 disputes beginning in October, 16, directly involving about 2,000 workpeople, arose out of proposed reductions in wages; 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other wages questions; and 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, on other questions.

**Results.**—Settlements were effected in the case of 21 new disputes, directly involving about 3,000 workpeople, and 11 old disputes, directly involving about 7,000 workpeople. Of these disputes, 8, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, were settled in favour of the workpeople, 10, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, in favour of the employers, and 14, directly involving about 8,000 workpeople, were compromised. In the case of two disputes, directly involving about 1,000 workpeople, work was resumed pending negotiations.

## TOTALS FOR FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1921 AND 1922.†

The following Table gives comparative statistics for the first ten months of 1921 and 1922:—

Groups of Industries.	Jan. to Oct., 1921.			Jan. to Oct., 1922.		
	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.	No. of Disputes.	Number of Workpeople involved in all Disputes in progress.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in progress.
Building .. ..	117	23,000	499,000	54	8,000	167,000
Coal Mining .. ..	66	1,211,000	72,469,000	129	169,000	1,273,000
Other Mining and Quarrying ..	20	5,000	250,000	12	8,000	135,000
Engineering .. ..	49	40,000	339,000	24	262,000	13,671,000
Shipbuilding .. ..	30	35,000	3,823,000	25	94,000	3,474,000
Other Metal .. ..	55	12,000	275,000	51	12,000	297,000
Textile .. ..	22	379,000	6,918,000	16	4,000	64,000
Clothing .. ..	29	5,000	79,000	20	3,000	45,000
Transport .. ..	45	30,000	321,000	44	7,000	67,000
Agriculture and Fishing ..	13	4,000	113,000	4	2,000	54,000
Printing, etc., Trades ..	7	3,000	4,000	11	19,000	324,000
Woodworking and Furnishing ..	36	6,000	130,000	23	2,000	37,000
Food, etc., Trades ..	20	3,000	25,000	18	5,000	65,000
Other Trades .. ..	93	20,000	261,000	36	4,000	57,000
Employees of Public Authorities ..	34	6,000	54,000	28	4,000	89,000
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>1,782,000</b>	<b>85,560,000</b>	<b>495</b>	<b>543,000</b>	<b>19,819,000</b>

## PRINCIPAL TRADE DISPUTES IN PROGRESS DURING OCTOBER, 1922.

Occupations and Locality.‡	Approximate Number of Workpeople Involved.		Date when Dispute		Cause or Object.‡	Result.‡
	Directly.	Indirectly.‡	Began.	Ended.		
<b>BUILDING TRADES:—</b> Plasterers and labourers—Scotland	1,000§	..	26 June	7 Oct.	Against application to plasterers of a reduction in wages decided upon, for building trade operatives generally, by the National Wages and Conditions Council.	Agreement effected between the Scottish Master Plasterers' Association and the Scottish Operative Plasterers' Union, involving acceptance of the reduction and stabilisation of wages until 1st January, 1924. (See also page 452.)
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING:—</b> Coal miners, etc.—Rotherham (near).	1,320	..	9 Feb.	3 Oct.	Against proposed reduction in piece-work prices.	New price list agreed upon, involving acceptance of certain reductions.
Coal miners and coke-oven workers—Ebbw Vale.	5,000	..	21 Sept.	25 Oct.	Miners and coke-oven workers stopped work for purpose of a meeting of workpeople called in connection with differences between employers and workpeople as to interpretation of terms of an arbitrator's award regarding wages and allowances. Employers then closed the collieries and works.	Question of interpretation submitted to arbitrator, who decided parties should discuss the matter from point of view of granting allowances where justified by circumstances. Agreement subsequently arrived at conforming with this decision and providing for observance of Conciliation Board procedure in cases of future differences.
<b>METAL, ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES:—</b> Spring knife grinders, cutlers and finishers—Sheffield.	500	..	17 July	3 Nov.	Against proposed new piece-work prices.	New prices and reduced bonus to apply immediately to one section of the work; further reduction in bonus to apply to other sections pending settlement of prices for those sections.
Workpeople employed in steel smelting and mill rolling departments, mechanics, labourers, etc.—Swansea (near).	141	237	25 Sept.	5 Oct.	Dispute arising out of refusal of a workman to perform certain work as instructed by the management.	Instructions of the management to be obeyed.
Steel casement makers, etc.—Chester.	285	161	2 Oct.	14 Oct.	Against proposed reduction in wages.	Work resumed at rates of wages in force prior to the stoppage pending the fixing of piece-work prices.
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES:—</b> Deal carriers—Hull.	500	..	2 Oct.	24 Oct.	Against proposed reduction in wages, as agreed by the Hull Joint Port Working Committee in view of dock workers' national award.	Proposed reduction accepted, pending reference to the National Joint Council for Dock Labour as to interpretation of the application of the national award.
Grain porters and general cargo workers—Bristol.	662	..	7 Oct.¶	10 Oct.	Against the use of elevating machinery for unloading part of a cargo of grain.	Work in question to be done by hand; an agreement to be negotiated with regard to the use of machinery for grain cargoes.

\* Disputes involving less than 10 workpeople, and those which lasted less than one day, have, as usual, been omitted from the statistics, except when the aggregate duration (i.e., number of workpeople multiplied by number of working days, allowing for workpeople replaced by others, etc.) exceeded 100 days.

† In making up the totals for the several months of the year the figures have been amended in accordance with the most recent information. Workpeople involved in more than one dispute are counted more than once in the totals; the extent of such duplication is very slight except in the mining and quarrying group, where, in 1921, about 60,000 workpeople were involved in more than one dispute. Disputes occurring within the area of the Irish Free State are excluded from the figures for 1922 but are included in the figures for January to October, 1921.

‡ The occupations printed in italics are those of workpeople "indirectly involved," i.e., thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes. The statements of cause and result do not apply to these persons.

§ Estimated figure.

|| Estimated figure. The iron and steel works were also closed, rendering idle from 3,000 to 4,000 blastfurnacemen and steel workers, etc.

¶ The general cargo workers were idle on 10th October only.



## CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR.

[Based on Returns from Employers and Workpeople.]

## Rates of Wages.

IN the industries covered by the Department's statistics (see note in next column), the changes in rates of wages reported to have come into operation in October in Great Britain and Northern Ireland resulted in an aggregate reduction of over £250,000 in the weekly full-time wages of nearly 1,500,000 workpeople, and in an increase of over £22,000 in the wages of over 400,000 workpeople.

The groups of trades principally affected are shown below:—

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by		Amount of Changes in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Mining and Quarrying ..	392,000	24,000	£ 21,200	£ 1,000
Metal .. .. .	15,000	373,000	1,200	104,100
Textile .. .. .	—	574,000	—	52,900
Transport .. .. .	—	175,000	—	37,200
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	—	103,000	—	9,400
Other .. .. .	—	243,000	—	47,000
Total .. .. .	407,000	1,492,000	22,400	251,600

Coal miners in Northumberland and in the Yorkshire and East Midland area had their rates of wages raised during October, the amount of the increase being about 6½ per cent. on current rates in the former district, and 2 per cent. on current rates in the latter district. Iron ore miners in Cumberland and Furness and ironstone miners in Cleveland and Northamptonshire sustained decreases in wages.

The principal body of workpeople affected by changes in the metal group were railway shopmen. Revised and standardised rates of wages came into operation for these workpeople in England and Wales, and the war wage addition of 26s. 6d. a week was reduced by nearly all the Companies in Great Britain to 16s. 6d. a week. Other large bodies of workpeople in this group affected by reductions included blast furnace workers in Cleveland, who sustained a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. on current rates, and iron puddlers and millmen in all the principal districts, whose wages were reduced by amounts varying from about 1½ to 5 per cent. on current rates. There were also decreases in the wages of railway wagon builders and repairers employed by non-federated firms, men employed in the light castings industry, ship-repairers in South Wales and brass-workers at Birmingham. The wages of blastfurnace workers in Nottinghamshire and the West of Scotland, and of steel sheet millmen, were increased.

The principal change in the textile group affected workpeople employed in the cotton industry, whose wages were reduced by 10 per cent. on list prices, equivalent to about 5 per cent. on current weekly wages. There were small decreases in the wages of workpeople in the dyeing, bleaching, etc., industries, under the operation of "cost of living" sliding scales.

Dock labourers at all the principal ports in Great Britain sustained a reduction of 1s. per day or 6d. per half-day. There were

also reductions in the wages of road transport workers in London, and at Sheffield, Bristol and Nottingham.

Male bookbinders and women in the printing and bookbinding trades throughout England and Wales sustained reductions of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. per week respectively. There were also decreases in the wages of lithographic printers, stereotypers, printers' assistants in provincial jobbing offices, and men and women employed in envelope and stationery manufacture.

Other important bodies of workpeople affected by decreases in October included brick and cement makers and tramwaymen.

Of the above changes, one, affecting 110,000 workpeople, was arranged by arbitration; four, affecting 800, were arranged by conciliation; 33, affecting 184,000, took effect under "cost of living" sliding scales (including three which are embodied in Orders under the Trade Boards Acts); 59, affecting 556,000, under other sliding scales; while the remaining 137 changes were arranged directly between employers and workpeople, or took effect as a result of Orders under the Trade Boards Acts. In nine cases, involving 6,000 workpeople, the changes were preceded by disputes, causing stoppage of work.

## Summary of Changes in January—October, 1922.

Group of Trades.	Approximate Number of Workpeople affected by net		Net Amount of Change in Weekly Wages.	
	Increases.	Decreases.	Increases.	Decreases.
Building .. .. .	100	509,000	£ 15	£ 388,000
Mining and Quarrying ..	72,500	1,035,000	11,150	535,900
Iron and Steel .. .. .	100	239,000	100	237,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding .. .. .	—	1,350,000	—	1,206,600
Other Metal .. .. .	—	373,000	—	197,300
Textile .. .. .	700	989,000	100	400,000
Clothing .. .. .	—	715,000	—	157,300
Transport .. .. .	100	99,000	15	482,800
Paper, Printing, &c. ..	—	190,000	—	54,700
Furniture and Woodworking .. .. .	—	92,000	—	45,900
Chemical, Glass, Brick, Pottery, &c. .. .. .	—	275,000	—	133,300
Food, Drink and Tobacco ..	—	282,000	—	71,900
Public Utility Services ..	50	360,000	10	182,100
Other .. .. .	50	164,000	10	46,400
Total .. .. .	73,600	7,566,000	11,400	4,169,200

In the corresponding ten months of 1921 there was a net reduction of over £4,370,000 in the weekly wages of nearly 6,800,000 workpeople, and a net increase of about £23,000 in the wages of nearly 130,000 workpeople.

## Hours of Labour.

No important changes were reported in October.

[NOTE.—The above statistics exclude changes affecting Government employees, police, agricultural labourers, domestic servants, shop assistants and clerks, for which classes the information available is not sufficient to provide a basis for statistics.]

## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922.

NOTE.—The following Table relates mainly to changes which came into operation in October, with effect either from that month or from earlier dates. Certain earlier changes, however, of which particulars were received during October are also included. The weekly rates quoted are in respect of a full ordinary working week and do not take into account the effect of short time working.

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES (including Construction of Works).</b>				
Building	Certain districts in Scotland*	9 Oct.	Plasterers .. .. .	Uniform rate of 1s. 8d. per hour adopted.
Electrical Installation	England and Wales (except Southamton—see below); also Londonderry† Southampton and Belfast	Pay preceding 2nd pay day in Oct.	Men employed by electrical contractors	Decrease of 5 per cent. on standard rates of April, 1921, leaving wages 27 per cent. below such rates. Net hourly rates after change for qualified men: Grade A districts (London and Watford), 1s. 10d.; Grade B, 1s. 7½d.; Grade C, 1s. 6½d.; Grade D, 1s. 4½d.† Decrease of 2½d. per hour for qualified men (1s. 9d. to 1s. 6½d.).
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING.</b>				
Coal Mining	Northumberland ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople (both underground and surface) employed in or about coal mines, other than those workpeople whose wages are regulated by movements in other industries	Increase of 11·38 per cent. on standard base rates of 1879, making wages 91·38 per cent. above the standard of 1879, subject to lower paid men receiving a subsistence wage of 6s. 9½d. per day.
	Yorkshire and East Midland Area†	1 Oct.		Increase of 2·85 per cent. on standard base rates of 1911, making wages 39·04 per cent.‡ above the standard of 1911.

\* Including Airdrie, Alloa, Alva, Ayr, Bathgate, Bellshill, Bridge of Weir, Buckhaven, Clydebank, Coatbridge, Dumbarton, Dundee, Dunfermline, Edinburgh, Falkirk, Glasgow, Gourrock, Grangemouth, Greenock, Haddington, Hamilton, Irvine, Kennoway, Kilmarnock, Kirkcaldy, Larbert, Largs, Leith, Leslie, Leven, Markinch, Methil, Motherwell, Neilston, Newmains, Paisley, Perth, Port Glasgow, Renfrew, Stenhousemuir, Stirling, Uddingston and Wishaw.

† The change took effect under an arrangement made between the National Federated Electrical Association and the Electrical Trades Union. Particulars of the grading of the various districts were given on p. 132 of the March LABOUR GAZETTE. Sussex has since been placed in Grade D, and Burnley and Preston in Grade B.

‡ Viz. :—Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire.

§ In the case of West Yorkshire, the surface workers' percentage addition on standard was 37·38 for the Eastern Area and 34·04 for the Western Area.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>MINING AND QUARRYING—(continued).</b>				
Shale Oil Mining	Scotland ...	1st pay after 6 Sept.	Youths and boys employed underground in shale mines	Scale of increased rates adopted as follows:—Pony drivers 3s. 11d. per shift and other boys 3s. 10d. per shift at 14 to 14½ years of age, rising by 2d. per shift per half-year up to the age of 18; youths of 18 to receive 5s. 3d. and 5s. 2d. per shift respectively.
Iron Mining, etc.	Cleveland ... S. and W. Durham	23 Oct.	Ironstone miners, etc. ... Limestone quarrymen ... Iron ore miners ...	Decrease of 3 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 82 per cent. above the standard. Decrease under sliding scale* of 2d. per shift in the bargain price (9s. 3d. to 9s. 1d.), and of 2d. per shift in the minimum wage (6s. 7d. to 6s. 5d.). Decrease under sliding scale* of 1½d. per shift (8s. 2d. to 8s. 0½d.). Decrease under sliding scale* of 1d. per shift for men and of ½d. for boys under 16. Rates after change for underground 1st class or leading labourers, 5s. 11d. per shift.
	Cumberland ...	16 Oct.	Winding enginemen ... Other underground and surface workers	Decrease under sliding scale* of 3d. per shift (8s. 5d. to 8s. 2d.) in the bargain price for miners; of 2½d. per shift (7s. 11½d. to 7s. 9d.) in the minimum wage; of 3d. per shift for surfacemen, and of 1½d. per shift for boys under 16. Decrease under sliding scale* of 4 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 39½ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
Quarrying	Furness ...	15 Oct.	Iron ore miners and surface-men (except blacksmiths and fitters whose wages are not regulated by sliding scale arrangements)	Increase under sliding scale* of 1½ per cent., making wages 13½ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
	Northamptonshire	18 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen ...	Decrease under sliding scale* of 4½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 39½ per cent. above the standard.
Quarrying	Leicestershire and Lincolnshire ...	25 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Decrease under sliding scale* of 1½d. per shift for men and of ¾d. per shift for boys under 16. (See p. 416 of October GAZETTE for rates previously paid.)
	Banbury and District	25 Oct.	Ironstone miners and quarrymen	Rates fixed at 1s. 2d. per hour for quarrymen working at the face, and 1s. 1d. per hour for men doing labourers' work. (See Award on p. 466.)
Quarrying	West Cumberland	9 Oct.	Limestone quarrymen ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 5d.; labourers, 1s. 3d. per hour.
	Kendal ...	2nd pay in Oct.	Limestone quarryworkers ...	Decrease of 3d. per hour. Rates after change: quarrymen, 1s. 3d.; labourers, 1s. per hour.
Quarrying	Ackworth ...	2 Sept.	Sandstone quarrymen ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Rates after change: stone cutters, stone sawyers, engine drivers and blacksmiths, 1s. 4d.; labourers, 1s. per hour.
	Morley and District	1 Sept.	Freestone and sandstone quarryworkers	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. on present earnings.
Quarrying	Derbyshire†	13 Oct.	Gritstone quarryworkers, stone cutters, engine drivers, blacksmiths, stone sawyers and labourers	Decrease of about 10 per cent. Rate after change for labourers, 1s. per hour.
	Clee Hill District...	11 Oct.	Roadstone quarrymen, sett-makers, stone breakers, labourers, etc.	
Quarrying	Maidstone ...	20 Oct.	Quarryworkers ...	
<b>IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE.</b>				
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham	1 Oct.	Blastfurnace workers whose wages are regulated under sliding scale arrangements	Decrease under sliding scale* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates of 1919, leaving wages 24 per cent. above the standard (plus, in some cases, an output or input bonus).
	Tees-side ...	1 Oct.	Cokemen and by-product workers	Decrease of 1s. per week (making a total reduction this year of 7s. per week).
Pig Iron Manufacture	Cleveland and Durham	2 Oct.	Unskilled workers (mainly yard labourers) employed at blast-furnaces whose wages are not regulated under sliding scale arrangements	Minimum wage of 39s. per week previously granted to adults abolished, adults' base rates below 5s. per shift increased to 5s. per shift, and base rates for labourers on 8-hour shifts increased by 1d. per shift (5s. to 5s. 1d.); also sliding scale revised, the addition to base rates being reduced under the revised scale from 35½ per cent. to 30 per cent. (plus, in some cases, an output bonus).   Minimum rate after change for labourers on 47-hour week, 5s. per shift, plus 30 per cent.
	West Cumberland and North Lancashire	2nd full pay in Oct.	Workpeople employed at blast-furnaces (except bricklayers and joiners and mechanics) on maintenance work	Decrease under sliding scale* of 2 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 62 per cent. above the standard, plus a flat rate make-up payment for keepers, helpers and slaggars (varying according to the tonnage output).
Pig Iron Manufacture	North Staffordshire	1st make-up day in Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease under sliding scale* of 3½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 17½ per cent. above the standard of July, 1922. Minimum rate after change for general labourers, 5s. 1d. per shift, plus 17½ per cent.
	South Staffordshire	1st full pay after 16 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Increase under sliding scale* of 1½ per cent., making wages 13½ per cent. above the standard of 1920.
Pig Iron Manufacture	Nottinghamshire and parts of Derbyshire	25 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease under sliding scale* of 4 per cent. on standard of 1920, leaving wages 39½ per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 3d. per shift, plus 39½ per cent.
	Northamptonshire	18 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease of 1s. per shift.
Pig Iron Manufacture	Chesterfield ...	16 July to 8 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease under sliding scale* of 4½ per cent., leaving wages 51 per cent. above the standard. Minimum rate after change for labourers, 4s. 5½d. per shift, plus 51 per cent.
	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Oct.	Blastfurnacemen and iron and steel workers	Increase under sliding scale* of 1 per cent., making wages 26 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	West of Scotland	29 Oct.¶	Blastfurnacemen ...	Decrease under sliding scale* of 1½ per cent. on basis rates or 1½ of total war advances.**
	Various districts in England and Scotland**	8 Oct.	Semi-skilled workers, labourers and certain other classes in steel works**	Increase of 5 per cent.†† on standard rates, making wages 52 per cent. above the standard.
Iron and Steel Manufacture	England and Wales	9 Oct.	Steel sheet millmen ...	

\* The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.

† Including Rowsley, Matlock, Whatstandwell, Tansley and Darley Dale District.

‡ This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

§ Instead of wages varying by ¼ per cent. for every 2½d. variation in the price of pig iron per ton, they are to vary by ½ per cent. for every 4½d. per ton variation below a standard price of 98s. 6d. and by 1½ per cent. for every 1s. per ton above 98s. 6d.

|| The scale percentage on bonus earnings paid to keepers, slaggars, fillers, enginemen, etc., is 61½ per cent. in the Workington area, and 56½ per cent. in the Furness area.

¶ This reduction took effect from the pay period beginning nearest 1 November; in most cases this was 29 October.

\*\* For particulars of the districts and classes of workpeople affected and the amounts of the decreases, see Table and footnotes † and \* on pages 378 and 379, respectively, of the September GAZETTE. The decrease applied only to those workpeople for whom it was arranged that the full decrease due under the sliding scale in August should operate in three instalments, and formed the third of such instalments.

†† Since October, 1921, wages in this trade have been regulated by a sliding scale dependent on the selling price of galvanised sheets. No change was warranted under the scale in October, but the Sheet Trade Committee gave the above increase under the terms of an agreement which provided for a further twelve months' trial of the scale.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
Iron and Steel Manufacture (Contd.)	IRON AND STEEL SMELTING AND MANUFACTURE—(continued).			
	North of England	2 Oct.	Iron puddlers ... ..	Decrease under sliding scale* of 7½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard.
	North-East Coast	9 Oct.	Iron and steel millmen ... ..	Decrease under sliding scale* of 7½ per cent.
	Consett, Jarrow and Newburn	2 Oct.	Forgemen, forgemen's assistants and framesmiths	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week.
			Steel millmen ... ..	Decrease under sliding scale* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages above standard at—Consett, 45 per cent.; Jarrow, 40 per cent.; Newburn, 37½ per cent. (rollers) and 27½ per cent. (heaters).
			Youths (18 to 21 years of age) on shift work in steelworks	Consolidated war bonus, previously paid, reduced by 10d. per shift, leaving a war bonus of 15s. 6d. per week for those receiving over 14s. per week, and of 13s. 6d. per week for those receiving 14s. per week and under.
	Sheffield ... ..	2 Oct.	Boys (under 18 years of age) on shift work in steelworks	Decrease of 4d. per shift, leaving a bonus of 5s. 6d. per week for those receiving over 14s. per week, and 3s. 6d. per week for those receiving 14s. per week and under.
			Iron puddlers ... ..	Decrease under sliding scale* of 5 per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard.
	Midlands (including parts of South Yorkshire and South Lancashire)	9 Oct.	Iron and steel millmen ... ..	Decrease under sliding scale* of 5 per cent. on standard of 1908, leaving wages 40 per cent. above the standard.
			Other classes ... ..	War bonuses reduced by 1s. per week for men, by 6d. per week for youths 18 to 21 years, and by 3d. per week for boys under 18 years.
Engineering, Founding, Shipbuilding, Ship-repairing, etc.	South Wales and Monmouthshire	1 Oct.	Iron and steel workers ... ..	[See under Blastfurnacemen.]
			Engineers and other skilled craftsmen in iron and steel works	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change for skilled men. Dowlais, Cardiff works, 64s.; other works, 62s. 6d. per week.
	West of Scotland	2 Oct.	Iron puddlers ... ..	Decrease under sliding scale* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard.
			Iron millmen ... ..	Decrease under sliding scale* of 2½ per cent. on standard rates, leaving wages 45 per cent. above the standard.
	ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING.			
	United Kingdom†	25 Sept.	Woodworkers, trimmers, painters, dopers and labourers employed in engineering establishments on aircraft work	Grading scheme adopted and varying rates applied to the different grades of workmen in accordance with a schedule defining a standard rate for each district.†
	England and Wales‡	1 Oct. §	Men employed in railway workshops (excluding men in generating stations, etc., supplying electricity for power or lighting in railway workshops and in electrical power stations generally)	Revised basis rates of wages (subject to the addition of a war wage of 26s. 6d. per week) adopted for various grades and districts, classified in accordance with Decision No. 728 of the Industrial Court. (See p. 353 of August GAZETTE.)§
	England and Wales	2 Oct.		Decrease of 10s. per week in war wage.
	Scotland¶	2 Oct.		Decrease of 10s. per week in war wage, and a proportionate decrease for apprentices and youths.
	Thames District	24 July 27 July 7 Sept.	Men engaged on rigging work in shipyards, etc.	Rates adopted of 13s. per day and 8s. 9d. for Saturday. Decrease of 6d. per day.
Light Castings and Stove and Grate Manufacture	Cardiff and Barry Districts**	Week beginning 12 or 13 Oct.	Fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders, coremakers, brassfounders, dressers, smiths' strikers, cupola men and labourers	Further decrease of 6d. per day. Rates after change: Saturdays, 7s. 9d.; other week-days, 12s.
			Workpeople employed in the ship-repairing trade:—	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week.** Rates after change: fitters, turners, smiths, patternmakers, ironmoulders and coremakers, 67s. 6d.; brassfounders, 69s. 6d.; dressers, 54s. 6d.; labourers, 49s. 6d.
			Timeworkers (including engineers and other craftsmen and semi-skilled and unskilled men)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war wages. (See p. 303 of July GAZETTE for basis rates of wages, which are now subject to a war wage addition of 2s. 6d. per week.)
	Barry, Cardiff, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot, Swansea, Sharpness, Avonmouth and Bristol	Pay week beginning 19 Oct.	Platers, caulkers, riveters, holders-up and drillers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus.
			Shipwrights ... ..	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in the war bonus paid when on piecework, and of 2s. 6d. per week in the war wage paid when on timework. Time rate after change: 65s. per week plus war wage of 2s. 6d.
			Rivet warmers ... ..	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Rate after change: 39s. per week plus war bonus of 18s. 6d.
	Newport (Mon.) District	1st pay in Oct.	Ironmoulders ... ..	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week (65s. to 59s. 6d.).
	Milford Haven ...	1 Oct.	Fitters and smiths employed in the ship-repairing trade	Decrease of 1s. per week (75s. 6d. to 74s. 6d.).
	Lerwick ... ..	1st week in Sept.	Engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, shipwrights, sailmakers, labourers, etc.	Decreases of 2½d. per hour for tradesmen (1s. 4d. to 1s. 1½d.), and of 2d. per hour for labourers (11d. to 9d.).
	Belfast (non-federated firms)	27 or 28 Sept.	Fitters, turners, machinists, brassmoulders, smiths' strikers, etc.	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change: fitters, 64s. 9d.; turners, 65s. 9d.; labourers, 40s.
OTHER METAL TRADES.				
Galvanising	Great Britain††	Oct.	Male timeworkers ... ..	Decreases in bonus of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over (leaving a total bonus of 18s. 6d.), and of amounts varying from 1s. 3d. to 3s. 8d. per week for youths and boys under 21 years.
			Male pieceworkers ... ..	Decreases in bonus of 5s. per week for men 21 years of age and over (leaving a bonus of 10 per cent. plus 11s. 6d. per week), and of amounts varying from 1s. 6d. to 3s. per week for those under 21 years.
	England and Wales (certain firms‡‡)	9 Oct.	Workpeople employed in galvanising departments (excluding process of annealing)	Increase of 5 per cent. on standard rates, making wages 52 per cent. above the standard. (See note†† on p. 453.)

\* The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.

† The new rates took effect under agreements made between the Engineering and National Employers' Federations and the following trade unions:—the Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists, the National Union of Vehicle Builders, and the Amalgamated Society of Wheelwrights, Smiths and Kindred Trades. The rates in the new schedule are 6s. per week less throughout than those given for other woodworkers on p. 622 of the GAZETTE for November, 1920.

‡ The new conditions took effect under a Decision of the Industrial Court to which the following Railway Companies were parties: Alexandra Docks, Great Eastern, Great Western (and amalgamated Companies, Barry, Cardiff and Rhymney), London and North Western (and amalgamated Company, Lancashire and Yorkshire), London and South Western, Maryport and Carlisle, Midland, North Eastern (and amalgamated Company, Hull and Barnsley), North Staffordshire, South Eastern and Chatham, and Taff Vale. It is understood that the London, Brighton and South Coast Railway Company and the London Electric Railways have also adopted the terms of the above Decision.

§ The revisions resulted in increases in rates of wages in some cases and decreases in others: It was provided that where the alteration in wages exceeded 2s. per week, the necessary adjustments should be made in monthly instalments, limited to 2s. each month.

|| The decrease applied to all the important Railway Companies, except three, one of which made the same reduction, but in two instalments of 5s. on 7th and 28th October, while the other two made three reductions of 5s. 6d. each in July, August and September.

¶ The decrease applied to all Scottish Railway Companies except one, which made a total reduction of 16s. 6d. per week in three equal instalments, in August, September and October.

\*\* The workpeople affected by this reduction are those employed by members of the Cardiff and District Master Ironfounders' Association.

†† The reductions took effect under an arrangement between the National Light Castings Ironfounders' Federation and the trade unions concerned.

‡‡ Members of the Galvanising Conciliation Board.



PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922—(continued).

\* The employers concerned were represented by the Joint Wages Board of the Railway Wagon Builders' and Repairers' Associations.  
 † The change took effect under an arrangement between the Iron and Steel Wire Manufacturers' Association and the trade unions concerned. The districts affected included Birmingham, Halifax, Middlesbrough, Sheffield, and Warrington.  
 ‡ Including spinners and straighteners, cutters-up, polishers, testers, picklers, cleaners, warehouse and yard labourers, and furnacemen engaged on hardening, softening, patenting and galvanising.  
 § The reductions took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Optical Instrument Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee.  
 || This change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>TEXTILE TRADES.</b>				
Cotton Industry	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and West Riding of Yorkshire	After the making up prior to pay day in week ending 23 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the cotton industry (including enginemen, firemen, etc., and all employed in the manufacture of velvet, fustian, hard waste goods, towels, quilts, sheetings and cotton blankets)	Decrease of 10 per cent. on standard piece price lists and an equivalent decrease for those whose wages are not governed by a standard list, leaving wages 95 per cent. above the Bolton and Oldham Spinners' Lists, the Uniform Weaving List, the Towel Weaving List and the Universal List for Cards and Frames (ring frames 90 per cent.), 92½ per cent. above the Hard Waste List for weaving, 92½ per cent. and 97½ per cent. above the Colne Lists for coloured checks and stripes respectively, 90 per cent. above the Fustian List and the Warp-dressers' List, and 105 per cent. or 110 per cent. above the Oldham Velvet List.
	Manchester and certain other districts in Lancashire		Workpeople employed in the cotton smallware industry	Decrease of 2½ per cent. on current rates, leaving wages 100 per cent. above pre-war rates.
Jute Industry	Dundee ... ..	6 Oct.	Joiners and patternmakers employed in the jute industry	"Tool" money of 2s. 6d. per week, previously paid, reduced to 1s. per week. Rate after change: 1s. 2½d. per hour plus 1s. per week "tool" money.
Lace Industry	Nottingham, Derby, and West of England	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the plain net section:— Threaders and brass winders, slip winders and menders	Decrease of 8½ per cent. on list prices, making a total reduction* on list prices of 1920 of 33½ per cent. for threaders and brass winders, and of 25 per cent. for slip winders and menders.
			Other auxiliary workers ...	Decrease of 5 per cent. on list prices of 1920, making a total reduction* of 25 per cent. on list prices.
			Twist hands ... ..	Decrease of 5 per cent. on list prices of 1920, making a total reduction* of 20 per cent. on list prices.
	Nottingham ...	1st pay day in Oct.	Warpers employed in the plain net section	Decrease of 5s. per week (65s. to 60s.).
			Workpeople employed in the levers section:— Twist hands ... ..	Revised standard rates adopted for certain occupations, and decrease of 3½ per cent. on standard rates embodied in the consolidated wage schedule of June, 1920, making a total reduction of 20 per cent. on these rates; the rates for daywork remain unchanged at 1s. per hour for "alteration," and 1s. 3d. per hour for cutting-out and starting new machines.
	Derby, Long Eaton, Draycott, Ilkeston, Heanor, Sandiacre, Sawley, Chilwell and Beeston	2 Oct.	Auxiliary workers ... ..	Revised standard rates adopted for mending, and decrease of 8½ per cent. on consolidated wage schedule of June, 1920 (making a total reduction of 25 per cent. on this schedule); and new scale of weekly rates adopted for daywork (other than brass winding), starting at 10s. at 14 to 14½ years, increasing to 25s. at 18 to 19, and to 27s. 6d. at 19 years and over. Time rate after change for brasswinding, 7½d.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Engravers, etc., employed in calico print works:— Engravers ... ..	"Cost of living" wage reduced† from 35s. 2d. to 33s. 5d. per week.
	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, Scotland and Belfast	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Turners, polishers and varnishers Engravers, etc., employed in engraving works	"Cost of living" wage reduced† from 26s. 2d. to 24s. 8d. per week.
	Tottington, Whitefield, Radcliffe, Walmersley, Entwistle, Ramsbottom, and Westhoughton	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Mechanics employed in calico printing works	"Cost of living" wage reduced† from 32s. 2d. per week to 30s. 5d. per week for men, and from 18s. 7d. per week to 17s. 9d. per week for women.
	Yorkshire (except Hebden Bridge District†)	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the dyeing and finishing trades	Rate of 38s. per week adopted plus a "cost of living" wage of 26s. 2d.
Textile Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc., Trades	Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, and Scotland	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Workpeople employed in the bleaching, dyeing, calico printing and finishing trades (except waste bleachers, machine calico printers, engineers and mechanics, etc., employed in repair and maintenance of plant)	"Cost of living" wage of 26s. 2d. per week reduced† to 24s. 8d. Total rate after change, 62s. 8d.
	West Riding of Yorkshire	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Mechanics employed in dye-works	"Cost of living" wage reduced† from 86½ per cent. to 81½ per cent. for timeworkers, from 69½ per cent. to 65½ per cent. for pieceworkers (except pressers), and from 52 per cent. to 49 per cent. for hand pressers.
	Bolton, Bury and district	Pay preceding 1st pay day in Nov.	Mechanics employed in textile dyeing, bleaching, etc., industry	MALES: "Cost of living" wage reduced† from 26s. 2d. to 24s. 8d. for workers 21 years of age and over, and by smaller amounts for those under 21.
	Belfast and North of Ireland	17 July	Workpeople employed in the dyeing, bleaching and finishing trades	FEMALES: "Cost of living" wage reduced† from 15s. 7d. to 14s. 8d. per week for workers 18 years and over in Lancashire, Cheshire and Derbyshire, and for workers 21 years and over in Scotland, and by smaller amounts for workers under these age limits in the respective districts.
	Manchester ...	1 Sept. or 7 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the making-up and packing industry	Decrease† of 1s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: Bradford, Leeds and Shipley, 64s. 11d.; other towns, 63s. 11d.
<b>CLOTHING TRADES</b>				
Boot and Shoe Making and Repairing	London (West End)	1st pay day in Oct.	Hand sewn boot and shoe makers and repairers (pieceworkers)	Decrease† of 2½ per cent. in rates existing at 1st October, 1921 (viz., pre-war rates plus 100 per cent.), making a total reduction of 17½ per cent. on these rates.
	Barnsley, Sheffield, Chesterfield, Rotherham and Doncaster Districts	1st pay day in Oct.	Boot and shoe operatives employed by co-operative societies:— Dayworkers ... .. Pieceworkers ... ..	New scale of rates adopted, starting for males at 18s. at 14 years, and increasing to 34s. at 18 years, and to 68s. at 21 years; and for females at 16s. at 14 years, increasing to 31s. at 18 years and to 45s. at 21 and over. Rates adopted which are 15 per cent. in excess of Trade Board rates.

\* Except in West of England, where total reductions on list prices are 2½ per cent. more in each case.

† The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

‡ At Hebden Bridge the decreases for timeworkers were similar to those in Lancashire. For pieceworkers "the cost of living" wage was reduced from 74 to 70 per cent. for netherwood cutters, from 67 to 63 per cent. for hand cutters, from 56½ to 53 per cent. for menders, and from 63½ to 60 per cent. for others.



## CHANGES IN WAGES.

## CHANGES IN WAGES.

\* The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, &c.

† The first rate in each case applies to workers employed in the County Borough of the City of Belfast, and in districts situate not more than 30 miles by rail from Belfast; and the latter rate to workers employed in other districts.

‡ Viz.:—Vice folders, machine topsewers or overseamers, and those engaged in creasing handkerchiefs with iron after being smoothed.

§ In the case of permanent men, the reduction was to operate in the first week wholly worked from 2nd October. At Cardiff, Barry, Newport, Penarth, Port Talbot and Swansea it was agreed that the decrease should take effect as from 23rd October.

¶ Coal trimmers at Glasgow and Manchester, tippers and trimmers at Liverpool and Garston, and tippers at Ardrossan were affected.

¶ The reductions for pieceworkers were applied in the manner stated at the majority of the ports. Exceptions included the following:—London: It was agreed that stevedores should suffer a reduction of not more than 1s. 6d. per day, and that dockers should have a reduction of 1s. 1d. per day; men on timber cargoes, 5 per cent. of the contract wage was to be deducted at end of contract. Tyne, Wear and Blyth: Iron ore fillers (ordinary ore) a reduction of ½d. per ton to 9½d. for day work and 2d. per ton to 11½d. per ton for night work and a reduction of 1d. per ton (11½d. to 10½d.) for day work, and from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 1½d. for night work. Hartlepool: Pieceworkers sustained a reduction of 6 per cent. on tariff rates of July, 1920. Hull: Timber workers percentage of 100 on tariff rates was reduced to 87½. Bristol: A revised schedule was put into force for grain workers which is estimated to have resulted in a reduction of 5 per cent. on rates in force on 1st August, 1921. Liverpool: Pieceworkers sustained a decrease of 1s. per day, or 6d. per half-day. At Middlesbrough the decrease for timeworkers was 11d. instead of 1s. per day on account of six days' pay being given for a full week (to make up the normal amount of 5s. 6d. per week).

\*\* The classification of ports is as follows:—*Larger ports*: Aberdeen, Ardrossan, Avonmouth, Ayr, Barrow-in-Furness, Barry, Birkenhead, Blyth, Bristol, Cardiff, Chatham, Dundee, Falmouth, Glasgow, Greenock, Hartlepool, Humber Ports, Ipswich, Irvine, King's Lynn, Lancaster, Leith, Liverpool, Llanelli, London, Lowestoft, Manchester, Maryport, Middlesbrough, Newport, Penarth, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Port Talbot, Preston, Queenborough, Rochester, Sharpness, Southampton, Stockton, Sunderland, Sutton Bridge, Swansea, Troon, Tyne Area, Whitehaven, Widnes, Wisbech, Workington, Yarmouth. *Smaller ports*: Alloa, Arbroath, Aberystwith, Banff, Barnstaple, Berwick, Bridgwater, Carlisle, Carnarvon, Chester, Colchester, Cowes, Dumfries, Exeter, Exmouth, Faversham, Fraserburgh, Hayle, Inverness, Isle of Man Ports, Kirkcaldy, Kirkwall, Lerwick, Montrose, Newhaven, Padstow, Penzance, Peterhead, Poole, Ramsgate, Scarborough, Scilly Isles, Stornoway, Teignmouth, Torquay, Whitby, Whitstable, Wick and Wigtown. At Boston and Gloucester the lower rate applies for general cargo workers, and the higher rate for timber, grain, minerals, oilcake, etc., workers. At the principal ports where differential daily rates exist, these include the following:—*London*: Dockers and stevedores (except hose on timber work) employed by ocean shipowners and master stevedores, 12s. 6d.; men employed by the Port of London Authority: deal porters, 7s. 9d. (per half-day), other men, 11s.; men employed by public wharfingers and short sea traders: shipwork, 12s. 6d.; quaywork, 11s. *Tyne, Wear and Blyth*: Grainworkers on day work:—Winchmen (grain section), 1s. 7½d. per hour; ship carriers and cutters (grain section), and men discharging deals, battens and boards, 1s. 6½d. per day; rimmers 6s. 4d. per half-day, and 6s. 6d. (Saturday); timber workers (lower reaches) 6s. per half-day, (upper reaches) 5s. 8d. per half-day, others 5s. 6d. per half-day. *Middlesbrough* (on basis of six full days per week): stevedores (iron ore men), 12s. 4d.; others 11s. *Hull*: Ordinary labourers, warehousemen, casual lightermen and prop carriers, 11s.; fillers 10s. 1d. *Hartlepool*: Iron ore men, 12s. 4d.; others 11s. *Bristol*: General cargo, bargemen and riggers, 11s.; grain workers, 11s. and 11s. 6d.; boiler makers and shore donkeymen, 12s.; timber workers, 11s. for weekdays, 8s. for Saturdays. *Cardiff*: Pit prop workers (a) in hold, 12s. 6d.; (b) other work, 11s.; deal carriers, 13s. 6d. *Barrow-in-Furness*: Dock labourers, 12s. 6d. per day; deckmen, truckers, etc., 11s. per day. *Workington*: Steelwork dock labourers, 11s. 6d. per day. *Ayr and Troon*: Men engaged on discharging iron-ore and limestone, 12s. 8d. per day; other work, 11s. per day. *Dundee*: General cargoes, 11s. per day; jute cargoes, 11s. 8d. per day; coaling, 12s. 8d. per day.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>TRANSPORT TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Dock, Wharf, Riverside, etc., Labour—cont.	Mersey ... ..	21 Oct.	Tugboatmen ... ..	Decreases of 6s. per week for captains and chief engineers, and of 3s. per week for mates, second engineers, able seamen and firemen. Rates after change: mates and second engineers, 57s.; able seamen and firemen, 52s. per week.
	London ... ..	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the road transport industry	Decreases to rates of 58s. per week for one-horse carters, assistant horsekeepers and stablemen, of 62s. per week for two-horse carters, 65s. for three-horse carters, 69s. for four-horse carters, 64s. for drivers of petrol vehicles (2 tons and under), 72s. per week for drivers of petrol vehicles (over 2 tons) and steam wagon drivers, and 57s. per week for steam wagon mates. Wages of vanguards reduced to 17s. 6d. for first year, 18s. 6d. second year, and 20s. 6d. for third year.
Road Transport	Sheffield ... ..	21 Oct.	Ditto	Decrease of 4s. per week. Rates after change: horse drivers, 50s. and 53s.*; petrol wagon drivers (under 2 tons), 54s.; (over 2 tons), 60s.
	Nottingham ... ..	1st pay after 23 Oct.	Ditto	Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for horse drivers, of 2s. for drivers of mechanical vehicles, and of 9d. per week for youths. Rates after change: horse drivers, 55s. 6d. and 60s. 6d.*; petrol wagon drivers (2 tons and over), 67s.; (15 cwt. to 2 tons), 62s.; (under 15 cwt.), 57s. per week.
	Bristol ... ..	16 Oct. 1st pay in Oct.	Coal carters ... ..	Decrease of 2s. per week. Rates after change: horse carters, 59s. and 61s. 6d.*
	Bristol ... ..	1st pay in Oct.	Other carters and motormen ...	Decrease of 2s. per week for horse carters and 1s. per week for drivers of mechanical vehicles. Rates after change: horse carters, 59s. and 61s. 6d.*; heavy wagon drivers, 72s.
	Forfarshire ... ..	2 Oct.	Road transport workers ... ..	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rates after change at Dundee: horse carters, 50s. and 52s. per week.*
	Londonderry ... ..	19 Oct.	Carters ... ..	Decrease of 1s. per week (55s. to 54s.).
<b>AGRICULTURE AND FISHING.</b>				
Agriculture	Cheshire ... ..	30 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers ...	Rate of 32s. adopted for adults for a week of 54 hours up to 30th April, 1923, with lower rates for those under 21.†
	East Riding of Yorkshire Lancashire (except Furness District):— Eastern Area ... .. Northern Area ... .. Southern Area ... ..	23 Oct. { 20 Oct. } 20 Oct. }	Agricultural labourers:— Men ... .. Women and youths ... ..	Rate of 30s. per week adopted up to 29 December.† Rate of 2s. 6d. per day adopted.†
	Cambridgeshire (except Isle of Ely)	6 Oct.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 40s. per week adopted up to 30 April, 1923.†
	Derbyshire ... ..	1 Oct.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 37s. 6d. per week adopted up to 31 January, 1923.†
	Essex ... ..	1 Oct.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 37s. 6d. per week adopted for teamsmen and stockmen up to 31 December, with lower rates for datallers and youths.†
	Middlesex (South-West Area)	1 Oct.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 25s. adopted for a week of 50 hours.†
	Norfolk ... ..	23 Sept.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 7d. per hour adopted up to 31 December.†
	Northamptonshire (except Soke of Peterborough)	7 Oct.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 6½d. per hour adopted.†
	Nottinghamshire ...	1 Oct.	Agricultural labourers:— Males ... .. Females ... ..	Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted up to 29 September, 1923, for ordinary labourers up to 50 hours per week, with a guaranteed week of 48 hours, and for carters, stockmen, cattlemen, etc., up to 60 hours per week.† Rate of 6d. per hour adopted for a week of 50 hours; team-men, cowmen and shepherds to receive 5s. per week extra.† Rate of 28s. adopted for a week of 50 hours.†
	Staffordshire ... ..	1 Oct.	Able-bodied adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 30s. adopted for adults for a week of 52 hours up to 28 February, 1923, with lower rates for those under 21.†
	Worcestershire ... ..	29 Oct.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 5d. per hour adopted for adults up to 28 February, 1923, with lower rates for those under 18.†
	Cornwall ... ..	23 Oct.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 7½d. per hour adopted up to 60 hours per week, with a guaranteed week of 50 hours up to 31 October.†
	Devonshire ... ..	30 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers ...	Minimum rate of 6½d. per hour adopted.†
	Kent ... ..	9 Oct.	Efficient adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 52 hours up to 31 December.†
	Somerset ... ..	1 Oct.	Adult male agricultural labourers	Rate of 30s. adopted for adults for a week of 50 hours up to 31 December,§ with lower rates for those under 21.†
	Surrey ... ..	1 Oct.	Male agricultural labourers 21 to 65 years of age	Basic rate of 27s. adopted for a week of 50 hours.†
	North Shields ...	16 Oct.	Crews of steam trawlers ... ..	Rate of 30s. adopted for a week of 54 hours up to 31 December.†
				Minimum rate of 29s. 2d. adopted for a week of 50 hours.†
				Decrease of 1s. per day and of 1d. in the £ on nett earnings.
<b>PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES.</b>				
Paper Bag Making	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the paper bag making trade:— Male timeworkers:— Other than learners ... .. Learners ... .. Female timeworkers:— Other than learners ... .. Learners ... .. Female pieceworkers ... ..	Decreases in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (See Order on p. 428 of October GAZETTE) as follows:— Decreases of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Decreases of from 6d. to 2s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (32s. to 30s. 6d.). Decrease of 6d. or 1s. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (33s. 6d. to 32s.) in the minimum piecework basis time rate.

\* The lower rate applies to one-horse drivers and the higher to two-horse drivers.

† The rates shown were agreed to by the local Conciliation Committees set up under the Corn Production Acts (Repeal) Act, 1921.

‡ The rates shown were not agreed to by the Workers' side of the Conciliation Committee, but formed the subject of a recommendation by the Employers' Executive.

§ The terms of the agreement provided that, should neither side ask for a further meeting to reconsider any part thereof, it shall continue in operation up to Lady Day, 1923.

|| The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922—(continued).

Trade	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
PAPER, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES—(continued).				
Paper Box Making	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the paper-box making trade:— Male timeworkers:— Other than learners ... Learners ... Male pieceworkers ... Female timeworkers:— Other than learners ... Learners ... Female pieceworkers ... Males: Tacklers ...	Decreases* in minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts (See Order on p. 428 of October GAZETTE) as follows:— Decrease of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Decrease of from 6d. to 2s. per week. Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (60s. to 57s. 6d.) in the minimum piecework basis time rate. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week (32s. to 30s. 6d.). Decreases of 6d. or 1s. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week in the minimum piecework basis time rate (34s. to 32s. 6d.). Rate of 74s. per week adopted for men; and scale of weekly rates adopted for apprentices, starting at 47s. 3d. at 18 to 19, and increasing to 62s. at 21 and over if not on full set of machines, and to 74s. if on full set of machines. Rate of 62s. per week adopted.
Paper Tube Making	Bradford, Keighley, Huddersfield, Oldham, Rochdale and Castleton	1st pay day in Aug.	Guillotine cutters, paper grinders and cutters, bobbin makers and turners, mailing tube makers and waste pressers (machine) All other males ... Females: Polishers and women 18 years and over employed on machines) All other females ...	Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 25s. at 14 to 15 years, and increasing to 46s. 3d. at 18 to 19, and to 58s. 9d. at 21 and over. Rate of 40s. per week adopted.
Book Publishing	London ...	1st pay day in Oct.	Packers, porters, etc., employed by book publishers	Scale of weekly rates adopted, starting at 23s. 3d. at 14 to 15 years, and increasing to 35s. 6d. at 18 years and over. Decrease of 2s. per week for men and of proportionate amounts for women and boys. Rates after change: packers, 70s. 6d.; porters, lookers-out, messengers, liftmen, 67s. 6d.
Envelope Making and Manufacturing Stationery Trades	London, Hemel Hempstead, Manchester, Hyde, Otley, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen	Pay day in week ending 12 Aug. Pay day in week ending 4 Nov.	Workpeople employed in the envelope making and manufacturing stationery trades	Decrease in the scheduled rates of 2s. 6d. per week for men and 1s. 6d. per week for women, with proportionate decreases in the scheduled rates for learners and pieceworkers.
	Various towns in England and Wales (except London)†	28 Oct.	Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in jobbing and newspaper offices	Decrease of 4s. per week. Minimum rates after change: jobbing offices—Grade I. towns, 88s. 6d.; Grade II., 85s. 6d.; Grade III., 82s. 6d.; Grade IV., 79s. 6d.; Grade V., 76s. 6d.; Grade VI., 73s. 6d.; morning and tri-weekly newspapers, 12s. more than above rates; evening newspapers, 2s. 6d. more than above rates.
	Various towns in England and Wales (except London)‡	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	Male bookbinders and machine rulers (forwarders, finishers, gilders, blockers, rulers, etc.)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen and from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen—Grade I. towns, 82s. 6d.; Grade II., 79s. 6d.; Grade III., 76s. 6d.; Grade IV., 73s. 6d.; Grade V., 70s. 6d.; Grade VI., 67s. 6d.
	Various towns in England and Wales (except London)§	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	Lithographic printers (including stone polishers and shifters and stone and plate grainers)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: direct or offset flat-bed minders and transferers, Grade I. towns, 82s. 6d.; Grade II., 80s.; Grade III., 77s. 6d.; plate transferers for rotary machines 5s. more than above rates; direct or offset rotary machine minders, 10s. more than above rates; two-colour rotary offset machine minders, 20s. more than above rates. For stone polishers and shifters, the rate for all towns (except London) is 57s. 6d., and for stone and plate grainers, 59s. 6d.
Printing and Allied Trades	Various towns in England and Wales (except London)§	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	Lithographic artists and designers (excluding process engravers, copperplate engravers and relief engravers)	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change: Grade I. towns, 85s.; Grade II., 82s. 6d.; Grade III., 80s.
	Various towns in England and Wales (except London)†	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	Printers' assistants, cutters, packers, warehousemen, etc., in jobbing offices, 21 years of age and over	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week. Minimum rates after change after 3 years' experience for ordinary packers, assistant stockkeepers and warehousemen. Grade I. towns, 67s. 6d.; Grade II., 65s. 6d.; Grade III., 63s. 6d.; Grade IV., 61s. 6d.; Grade V., 59s. 6d.; Grade VI., 57s. 6d.; general assistants to receive 5s. less than the above rates.
	Various towns in England and Wales (except London)†	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	Learners (under 21 years of age) Women and girls employed in the printing and binding industry	Decreases of from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for journeymen and from 6d. to 1s. 6d. per week for learners. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: Grade I. towns, 36s.; Grade II., 35s.; Grade III., 34s.; Grade IV., 33s.; Grade V., 31s. 6d.; Grade VI., 30s.
	London ...	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	Bookbinders and machine rulers, lithographic printers and stone and plate preparers, music printers, lithographic artists and designers, and women and girls employed in the printing and bookbinding trades	Decrease for timeworkers of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen and 1s. 6d. per week for journeymen, and proportionate decreases for apprentices and learners. Rates after change: binding section—men, 85s.; skilled women 18 years and over, 44s.

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

† For towns affected, see note \*, on p. 420 of October GAZETTE.

‡ The following is a list of towns in the respective grades:—

Grade I.—Liverpool, Manchester.

Grade II.—Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Cardiff, Leeds, Newcastle, Rotherham, Sheffield, Swansea, West Bromwich.

Grade III.—Abergavenny, Ashton-under-Lyne, Barrow-in-Furness, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnley, Bury, Coventry, Darlington, Derby, Durham, Hull, Huddersfield, Hyde, Leicester, Merthyr Tydvil, Middlesbrough, Newport, Newton-le-Willows, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Stockport, Sunderland, Warrington, Wigan, Wolverton.

Grade IV.—Aldershot, Bath, Blackpool, Carlisle, Chester, Dunstable, Grimsby, Halifax, Hemel Hempstead, Macclesfield, Oxford, Plymouth, Potteries, Reading, Shrewsbury, Tonbridge, Wakefield.

Grade V.—Aylesbury, Brighton, Gloucester, Hastings, Ipswich, Lincoln, Maidstone, Norwich, Portsmouth, Southampton, Stroud, Tunbridge Wells, Whitehaven, Worcester, Wrexham.

Grade VI.—Beccles, Cambridge, Foxton, King's Lynn, Winchester, Yarmouth.

§ The following is a list of towns in the respective grades:—

Grade I.—Ashton-under-Lyne, Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Carlisle, Chester, Derby, Harrogate, Kidderminster, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, on-Tyne, Nottingham, Otley, Scarborough, Stockport, Stoke-on-Trent, Walsall, Warrington, West Bromwich and York.

Grade II.—Abergavenny, Accrington, Bolton, Cardiff, Coventry, Dunstable, Hull, Hyde, Ipswich, Leicester, Loughborough, Newport, Norwich, Plymouth, Reading, Redditch, Rochdale, St. Albans, Sheffield, Swansea, Wakefield, Wigan and Wolverhampton.

Grade III.—Bishop Auckland, Blackburn, Blackpool, Burnley, Chesterfield, Exeter, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leek, Maidstone, Middlesbrough, Preston, Stourbridge, Tonbridge, Whitehaven and Worcester.

¶ Female learners employed by members of the London Chamber of Commerce in the letterpress binding department sustained no reduction.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics.)
<b>PAPE R, PRINTING AND ALLIED TRADES—(continued).</b>				
Printing and Allied Trades—cont.	London ... ..	28 Oct.	Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in general printing offices and by certain firms printing "periodical" papers	Decrease of 4s. per week.
	Scotland ... ..	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct.	Lithographic printers and stone polishers	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen and of proportionate amounts for apprentices. Minimum rates after change for journeymen: Aberdeen, 80s.; Dundee, 81s. 6d.; Edinburgh, Glasgow, Greenock and Paisley, 82s. 6d.; stone polishers (all districts), 57s. 6d.
		28 Oct.	Electrotypers and stereotypers (jobbing)	Decrease of 4s. per week.
	Belfast ... ..	Pay day in week ending 7 Oct. 23 Oct.	Male bookbinders and machine rulers, lithographic artists, lithographic printers, cutters and labourers Females employed in the letterpress, lithographic and book-binding trades Electrotypers and stereotypers employed in morning and evening newspaper offices	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week for journeymen. Rates after change: bookbinders and machine rulers, 79s. 6d.; litho. artists, 85s.; litho. printers, 82s. 6d. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week for journeymen. Rates after change: qualified pagers and sewers, 31s.; other journeymen, 29s. Minimum rates adopted of 83s. 6d. per week for those employed on evening newspapers, and of 93s. for those employed on morning newspapers.
<b>FURNITURE AND WOODWORKING TRADES.</b>				
Furniture Manufacture	Birmingham, West Bromwich and Wolverhampton Districts	Pay day in week ending 3 or 4 Nov.	Furniture trade operatives:— Timeworkers: Cabinet makers, chairmakers, woodcutting machinists, upholsterers, and french polishers Female french polishers and upholstresses  Pieceworkers ... ..	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for adults, and of lower amounts for boys and youths. Standard rate after change for skilled adults, 1s. 6½d.
	Birmingham and West Bromwich	Pay day in week ending 4 Nov.	Carpet and blind fitters ... ..	Decrease* of 1d. per hour for adults and of lower amounts for girls. Standard rate after change for adults, 9½d. Percentage addition to pre-war piecework prices reduced* from 74½ to 70. Decrease* of 1d. per hour (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5½d.).
Mill Sawing	North East Coast† and Hull	25 Oct.	Woodcutting machinists ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 7d.).
	Tyne District† ...	22 Oct.	Labourers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.).
	Tees-side§ ... ..	1 Oct.	Labourers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1d.).
	Hartlepool§ ... ..	1 Sept.	Labourers ... ..	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 5d. to 1s. 4d.).
Packing Case Making	Birmingham ...	1st pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in saw-mills and timber yards	Decrease of 1d. per hour. Minimum rates after change: sawyers and machinists, 1s. 3d.; deal carriers and labourers, 1s.
	Sheffield ... ..	21 Oct.	Packing case makers ... ..	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week. Minimum rate after change for adults, 1s. 3d. per hour.
<b>CHEMICAL, GLASS, BRICK, POTTERY, ETC., TRADES.</b>				
Salt Manufacture	Tees-side ... ..	1 Oct.	Saltworkers ... ..	Advance payable on base rates of 1913 reduced, under sliding scale  , from 118½ per cent. to 73½ per cent.
	London ... ..	1 Oct.	Plumbers employed in chemical and fertiliser works	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11d.).¶
Glass Industry	London ... ..	18 Sept.	Glass bottle makers and blowers	Decrease of 7½ per cent. on total earnings.
	Newcastle, Gateshead, South Shields and Sunderland	Oct.	Glass bevellers, silverers, lead light glaziers, glass painters, etc.	Decrease of 2d. per hour (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.) for time-workers and a proportionate decrease for piece-workers.
Brick, etc., Making	England and Wales**	Oct.	Males employed in the manufacture of common and facing bricks, glazed bricks, and terra cotta roofing tiles, drain and conduit pipes, fire-bricks, silica bricks, and enamelled sanitary fireclay goods	Decreases for timeworkers 21 years and over, and 18 to 21 years, of 5s. and 4s. respectively per week, provided that the total advances over pre-war rates shall not be reduced below 21s. and 18s. 6d. respectively per week, and that the earnings of men 21 years and over shall not be less than 42s. per week; and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers.
	Birmingham and District	1 Oct.	Brickmakers (men 18 years and over)	Decrease for timeworkers of 4s. per week subject to provisions similar to those described above, and proportionate decreases for pieceworkers.
	Bridgwater ... ..	19 Oct.	Brick, tile and cement workers (men 21 years and over)	Decrease of 2s. per week for dayworkers (42s. to 40s.), and percentage advances over pre-war rates for pieceworkers reduced by 5, leaving wages 120 per cent. and 100 per cent. above pre-war rates for brick and tile makers and for cement makers respectively.
Cement Manufacture	Nottingham ... ..	1st full pay after 21 Oct.	Brickmakers (adult male workers)	Decrease of 5s. per week. Rates after change: daymen and wheelers, 1s. 0½d. per hour; drawers, 1s. 1½d. per hour; setters, 1s. 1½d. per hour; burners, 56s. per week.
	Various districts in Great Britain††	Last pay day in Oct.	Workpeople employed in the cement trade (except brick-layers, joiners and other skilled tradesmen)	Decreases for dayworkers of 3d. per hour for men 18 years and over, and 1d. per hour for youths under 18 and for women, and proportionate decreases for piece and shift workers.
White Marl Industry	North Staffordshire	Oct.	Workpeople employed in the white marl industry	Decrease of 6s. per week for men 21 and over. Rate after change, 1s. per hour.
<b>FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES.</b>				
Baking and Confectionery Trades	Barrow-in-Furness	14 Oct.	Bakers and confectioners ... ..	Decrease of 2s. per week (70s. to 68s.).‡‡
	Lowestoft ... ..	Sept.—Oct.		Decrease of 3s. per week (63s. to 60s.).‡‡
	Southampton ...	7 Oct.	Men 21 years and over ... ..	Decrease of 2s. 6d. per week (67s. 6d. to 65s.).‡‡
				Decrease of 1s. per week. Rates after change: inside workers, 58s.; carmen—one-horse, 54s. or 60s.; two-horse, 61s. or 64s.; steam wagon drivers, 73s.; petrol wagon drivers—15 cwt. to 2 tons, 65s.; over 2 tons, 73s.
Beer Bottling	London ... ..	1st pay day after 1 Oct.	Women 18 years and over ... .. Youths and girls ... ..	Decrease of 6d. per week (30s. 6d. to 30s.). Decreases proportionate to those sustained by adults.

\* The change took effect under an arrangement whereby wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

† Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields, Seaham Harbour, Sunderland, Tyne Dock and Tees district (including Hartlepool, Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby).

‡ Including Blyth, Dunston, Jarrow, Newcastle, North and South Shields and Tyne Dock.

§ Including Middlesbrough, Stockton and Thornaby.

|| The sliding scale referred to in this case is based on selling prices.

¶ Plumbers employed in fertiliser works receive an additional 1d. per hour, but are not paid for Bank Holidays, as are men in chemical works.

\*\* The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Interim Industrial Reconstruction Committee for the Clay Industries. The change did not apply to certain districts, including Nottingham, Peterborough, Birmingham, and Bridgwater, or to certain firms engaged in the manufacture of building bricks at Sheffield.

†† The decrease took effect under an agreement arrived at by the National Joint Industrial Council for the Cement Manufacturing Industry.

‡‡ The rate quoted refers to tablehands.



## PRINCIPAL CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES REPORTED DURING OCTOBER, 1922—(continued).

Trade.	Locality.	Date from which change took effect.	Classes of Workpeople.	Particulars of change. (Decreases in italics).
<b>FOOD, DRINK, AND TOBACCO TRADES</b>				
Sugar Refining Industry	Greenock ...	1st pay in Oct.	Males 18 years and over ...	S—(continued). Decrease of 6s. per week.
Other Food Trades	Newcastle-on-Tyne	23 Oct.	Males under 18 years and females 18 years and over Females under 18 years ... Workpeople employed in warehouses by produce merchants	Decrease of 3s. per week. Decrease of 1s. 6d. per week. New scale of minimum rates adopted, resulting in decreases of from 1s. to 3s. per week. Minimum rates after change: 12s. at 14 years, increasing to 60s. at 23 years and over for males, and to 30s. at 20 years and over for females.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS TRADES</b>				
Saddlery and Harness	Nottingham ...	1 Oct.	Saddlers and harness makers ...	Decrease of 1d. per hour (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.).
Brush and Broom Trade	Great Britain ...	1 Oct.	Workpeople employed in the brush and broom trade	Decreases* in the minimum rates fixed under the Trade Boards Acts of 1d. or 1½d. per hour on time rates for males, other than youths of certain ages, of 1d. per hour on time rates for females, other than learners of certain ages, of 1d. or 1½d. per hour on piecework basis time rates for females, and of 2½ per cent. for male and female pieceworkers.
Gas Mantle Manufacture	Great Britain† ...	1st full pay day in week beginning 9 Oct.	Females employed in the incandescent mantle manufacturing industry	Decrease of 1d. per hour for those 18 years of age and over, and corresponding reductions for younger workers. Minimum rate after change at 18 and over, 6½d.
Other Trades	Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen and Dundee	2 Oct.	Musicians employed in theatres and music halls	Decrease of 5s. and 4s. per week for those employed in 1st class and 2nd class theatres respectively. Rates after change: Class 1. halls—musical director, 142s.; leaders, 90s.; repet., 83s.; 1st instrument, 80s.; 2nd instrument, 75s. Class 2. halls—musical director, 116s. 6d.; leader, 83s. 6d.; all others, 73s. 6d.
	Certain towns in Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland, Yorkshire (N.R.) and Westmorland	Pay day in week beginning 30 Oct.	Co-operative employees (distributive departments)	Decrease of 5s. per week for adult males, 3s. 6d. per week for adult females, 2s. 6d. per week for juniors 18 to 20 years, and 1s. 6d. per week for juniors under 18 years. Minimum rates after change (except Cumberland and Westmorland): men 24 years and over skilled 61s., unskilled 59s.; skilled women, 33s. 6d.
<b>PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES</b>				
Tramway Undertakings	Great Britain† ...	Commencement of first full pay period in Oct.†	Motormen, conductors, car cleaners and inspectors, etc., employed in tramway undertakings	Decrease of 4s. per week for workpeople 18 years of age and over, and of 2s. per week for those under 18 years, subject in the case of adults to the conditions that where the total war increase of 40s. per week has not been paid (exclusive of basic rate increases) the reduction shall be limited to such amount as will make the total war wage not less than 26s.
	Great Yarmouth ...	19 Oct.	Motormen, conductors, etc. ...	Decrease of 4s. per week for motor drivers and conductors, and of 5s. 6d. per week for car cleaners.
	Colchester ...	1 July to 1 Oct.	Motormen, conductors, etc. ...	Decrease of 4s. per week in four monthly instalments of 1s. per week.
	Glasgow ...	1st full pay in Oct.	Motormen, conductors, car cleaners, semi-skilled, and unskilled men and women	Decrease of 3s. per week for men and of 1s. 6d. per week for women and for boys under 18 years of age.
Port, Harbour and River Authorities	Tyne ...		Employees of Tyne Improvement Commissioners:— Traffic and dock gates staff, enginemen, firemen, berthing masters, machine men, gatemen, etc.	Decreases of varying amounts up to 4s. per week. Rates after change for warehousemen and gatemen, 52s. to 54s.
			2 Oct.	
	Tees ...		Labourers, lamplighters and platelayers	Decrease of 4s. per week.
			25 Sept.	Further decrease of 4s. per week. Rate after change for labourers and ordinary platelayers, 47s. 6d.
Local Authority Services	Mersey ...		Employees of Tees Conservancy Commissioners	Decrease of 5s. 6d. per week in war bonus. Rates after change: general labourers, 46s.; cranemen, 50s.; dock gatemen, 45s.; dredgermen (deck hands), 48s. 6d.
			7 Sept	
	Swansea ...		Employees of Docks and Harbour Board:— Workpeople employed in engineering and ship-repairing trades	Decrease of 3s. per week.
			6 Oct.	
Local Authority Services	Derby ...		Dock gatemen ...	Decrease of 6s. per week.
			Employees of Harbour Trust:— Engineering staff ...	Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week.
	Reading ...		Locomotive staff, lockgate, hydraulic, electric and power station staffs, plate layers, labourers, dredgermen and tugboatmen	Decrease of 4s. 6d. per week. Rates after change: general labourers and dredgermen (deck hands), 61s. 6d.; cranemen, 67s. 6d.; lockgatemen, 63s. 6d.
			4 Oct. 25 Oct.	
Local Authority Services	Glasgow ...		Steamroller and lorry drivers, asphalters, drainers, pitch boilermen and metal layers, highways labourers, electric lorry drivers, etc.	Decrease of 1d. per hour for highways labourers (1s. 4d. to 1s. 3d.) and electric lorry drivers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 5d.), and of 2d. per hour for steam roller and lorry drivers (1s. 8d. to 1s. 6d.) and asphalters, drainers, pitch boilermen and metal layers (1s. 6d. to 1s. 4d.).
			21 Sept.	Decrease of 3s. per week. Rate after change for labourers, carters and scavengers, 52s.
Local Authority Services	Glasgow ...		Men in Drainage, Highways and Parks Departments	Decrease of 3s. per week for unskilled and semi-skilled able-bodied males, and of 1s. 6d. per week for females and non-able-bodied males. Rates after change: labourers, scavengers and sweepers, 56s.; carters, 59s. 6d.
			1st full pay day in Oct.	

\* The change took effect under an arrangement by which wages fluctuate in correspondence with the Ministry of Labour index number of retail prices, etc.

† The change took effect under an agreement arrived at by the Joint Industrial Council for the Gas Mantle Manufacturing Industry.

‡ The decrease took effect as a result of a recommendation of the National Joint Council for the Tramways Industry. A complete list of the districts in which the decrease has been put into operation is not available, but it is known that it has not taken effect in the case of the following undertakings: Camborne and Ledruth, Cheltenham, Colchester (see above), Dundee Corporation, Glasgow (see above), Great Yarmouth (see above), Greenock and Port Glasgow, Lancaster, Lowestoft, Musselburgh, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Rothesay, Scarborough and York. At Brighton, Croydon, Gateshead, Ilford, Kidderminster and Llandudno the decrease took effect from slightly later dates. At Rawtenstall it was agreed to limit the decrease to 1s. per week, and at West Ham to 2s. 3d. per week. At Plymouth the decrease was made in two instalments.

§ The reduction did not affect parcels, messengers, points and trolley boys.

|| The above reduction was preceded in most cases by a reduction of 5s. 6d. per week from 31st August.

## CHANGES TAKING EFFECT IN NOVEMBER, 1922.

The following groups of workpeople are affected by reductions:—Building and furniture trade operatives at Liverpool; furniture trade operatives in London; steel melters in North of England, Scotland and various other districts; ship builders; lead workers; galvanised hollow-ware workers in the Midlands; railway shopmen in Scotland; furniture removers; carters in various Scottish towns; compositors in provincial towns in England and Wales; leather belt makers; employees of local authorities in London and Lancashire. In the case of coal miners in Northumberland, Durham, and the Yorkshire and East Midland area wages have been increased in November. Particulars of these and other changes will be given in the December issue of the GAZETTE.



## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

## POOR LAW RELIEF IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Data supplied by the Ministry of Health in England and the Board of Health in Scotland.

THE number of persons relieved on one day in October, 1922, in the 31 selected areas named below corresponded to a rate of 604 per 10,000 of population, showing an increase of 30 per 10,000 on the previous month, and of 55 per 10,000 on a year ago.

As compared with September, 1922, the total number relieved showed an increase of 52,167 (or 5·2 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients of relief was higher by 1,770 (or 1·5 per cent.), while the number of outdoor recipients increased by 50,397 (or 5·8 per cent.). One district showed no change, six districts showed decreases, and every other district showed an increase. The largest increases were in the Glasgow district (118 per 10,000), and in the Paisley and Greenock district (369 per 10,000). The most marked decreases were in West Ham district (86 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees district (47 per 10,000), and in the Barnsley district (41 per 10,000).

As compared with October, 1921, the total number relieved showed an increase of 96,383 (or 10·1 per cent.). The number of indoor recipients was higher by 1,051 (or 0·9 per cent.), and the number of outdoor recipients increased by 95,332 (or 11·5 per cent.). Fourteen districts showed decreases; every other district showed an increase. The greatest increases were in the Sheffield district (476 per 10,000), in the Stockton and Tees districts (445 per 10,000), and in the Newcastle district (402 per 10,000).

Four districts showed increases ranging from 188 to 303, and ten districts showed increases ranging from 22 to 110.

Selected Urban Areas.*	Number of persons in receipt of poor-law relief on one day in October, 1922.				Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in rate per 10,000 of Population as compared with a	
	Indoor.	Out-door.	Total.	Rate per 10,000 of estimated Population.	Month ago.	Year ago.
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES.†</b>						
<i>Metropolis.</i>						
West District .. ..	9,314	13,529	22,843	281	+ 25	— 42
North District .. ..	10,042	27,301	37,343	371	+ 21	— 27
Central District .. ..	2,613	3,199	5,812	437	+ 18	— 70
East District .. ..	9,758	51,028	60,786	959	+ 57	+ 61
South District .. ..	19,442	94,135	113,577	598	+ 41	+ 36
<b>TOTAL, Metropolis</b> ..	<b>51,169</b>	<b>189,192</b>	<b>240,361</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>+ 35</b>	<b>+ 8</b>
<b>West Ham</b> .. ..	<b>4,070</b>	<b>69,945</b>	<b>74,015</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>+ 86</b>	<b>+ 237</b>
<i>Other Districts.</i>						
Newcastle District ..	2,616	36,533	39,149	805	+ 58	+ 402
Stockton and Tees District† .. ..	1,160	36,131	37,291	1,418	— 47	+ 445
Bolton, Oldham, etc. ..	3,791	7,339	11,130	143	+ 8	+ 29
Wigan District .. ..	1,743	15,848	17,591	405	+ 21	— 116
Manchester District ..	8,548	36,437	44,985	445	+ 21	— 86
Liverpool District ..	10,105	73,759	83,864	709	— 11	+ 52
Bradford District ..	1,723	5,533	7,256	198	+ 2	— 74
Halifax and Huddersfield .. ..	1,174	3,646	4,820	128	— 9	— 80
Leeds District .. ..	2,437	12,111	14,548	303	+ 12	+ 90
Barnsley District ..	930	10,691	11,621	372	— 41	+ 188
Sheffield District ..	2,568	64,608	67,176	1,334	+ 15	+ 476
Hull District .. ..	1,840	15,356	17,196	555	+ 16	+ 50
North Staffordshire ..	1,994	7,810	9,804	242	+ 8	+ 33
Nottingham District ..	2,078	11,899	13,977	306	+ 15	+ 51
Leicester District ..	1,083	4,222	5,305	227	..	— 130
Wolverhampton District .. ..	3,148	41,020	44,168	629	+ 59	— 67
Birmingham District ..	7,000	76,898	83,898	912	+ 17	— 58
Bristol District .. ..	2,583	12,789	15,372	379	+ 14	— 50
Cardiff and Swansea ..	2,281	16,257	18,538	401	+ 4	— 58
<b>TOTAL "Other Districts"</b>	<b>58,802</b>	<b>488,887</b>	<b>547,689</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>+ 12</b>	<b>+ 42</b>
<b>SCOTLAND.†</b>						
Glasgow District .. ..	4,629	120,771	125,400	1,295	+ 118	+ 303
Paisley & Greenock Dist.	747	19,465	20,212	1,056	+ 369	+ 248
Edinburgh & Leith Dist.	1,558	16,645	18,203	433	— 11	+ 110
Dundee and Dunfermline	659	4,560	5,219	253	+ 11	— 179
Aberdeen .. ..	484	6,303	6,787	427	+ 4	+ 22
Coatbridge and Airdrie ..	369	10,649	11,018	1,085	— 10	— 199
<b>TOTAL for the above } Scottish Districts</b>	<b>8,446</b>	<b>178,393</b>	<b>186,839</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>+ 89</b>	<b>+ 163</b>
<b>TOTAL for above 31 Districts in Oct., 1922</b>	<b>122,487</b>	<b>926,417</b>	<b>1,048,904</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>+ 30</b>	<b>+ 55</b>

\* These urban areas include in the case of England and Wales more than one poor-law union, except in the Leicester, Birmingham, and West Ham districts; and more than one parish in the case of Scotland, except in the Aberdeen district.

† Exclusive of Casuals; of Patients in the Fever and Small-pox Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Boards; of Lunatics in Asylums Registered Hospitals and Licensed Houses; and of persons receiving out-door medical relief only. The figures for Scotland include destitute able-bodied unemployed in receipt of poor-law relief.

‡ The numbers included for the Middlesbrough Union do not cover changes which have taken place since 7th October, 1922.

## DISEASES OF OCCUPATIONS.\*

THE total number of cases† of poisoning and of anthrax in Great Britain and Northern Ireland reported under the Factory and Workshop Act during October, 1922, was 30. Three deaths due to lead poisoning were reported, one each in the smelting of metals, in the pottery industry, and at paint and colour works.

Two cases of lead poisoning among house painters and plumbers came to the knowledge of the Home Office during October, but notification of these cases is not obligatory.

## (a) CASES OF LEAD POISONING.

Among Operatives engaged in—

Smelting of Metals ..	2
Plumbing and Soldering ..	2
Printing .. ..	...
File Cutting and Hardening ..	...
Tinning of Metals ..	...
Other Contact with Molten Lead ..	1
White and Red Lead Works ..	3
† Pottery .. ..	4
Vitreous Enamelling ..	...
Electric Accumulator Works ..	1
Paint and Colour Works ..	1
Indiarubber Works ..	1
Coach and Car Painting ..	1
Shipbuilding .. ..	1
Paint used in other Industries ..	2
Other Industries ..	...
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE...</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>HOUSE PAINTING AND PLUMBING .. ..</b>	<b>2</b>

## (b) CASES OF OTHER FORMS OF POISONING.

Mercurial Poisoning—	
Barometer and Thermometer Making ..	...
Other Industries ..	...
Phosphorus Poisoning ..	...
Arsenic Poisoning ..	...
Toxic Jaundice—	
Arseniuretted Hydrogen Gas .. ..	...
Other .. ..	1
Epitheliomatous Ulceration—	
Paraffin .. ..	...
Pitch .. ..	4
Tar .. ..	...
Chrome Ulceration ..	2
<b>TOTAL OTHER FORMS OF POISONING .. ..</b>	<b>7</b>

## (c) CASES OF ANTHRAX—

Wool .. ..	1
Handling of Horsehair ..	2
Handling and Sorting of Hides and Skins (Tanners, Fellmongers, &c.) ..	1
Other Industries ..	...
<b>TOTAL ANTHRAX ..</b>	<b>4</b>

## FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS.§

THE number of workpeople, other than seamen, reported as killed in the course of their employment in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during October, 1922, was 178, as compared with 201 in the previous month and 170 a year ago. The distribution of such fatal accidents among the various trades is as follows:—

<b>RAILWAY SERVICE.</b>		<b>Factories and Workshops—</b>	
<i>(continued):</i>			
Brakemen and Goods Guards .. ..	1	Engineering and Machine Making ..	2
Engine Drivers .. ..	...	Boiler Making & Constructional Engineering ..	...
Firemen .. ..	...	Locomotives, Railway & Tramway Carriages, Motors, Aircraft ..	1
Guards (Passenger) ..	...	Other Metal Trades ..	3
Permanent Way Men ..	7	Shipbuilding ..	4
Porters .. ..	2	Wood .. ..	1
Shunters .. ..	1	Gas .. ..	1
Mechanics .. ..	1	Electric Generating Stations ..	...
Labourers .. ..	3	Clay, Stone, Glass, etc. ..	3
Miscellaneous .. ..	4	Chemicals, etc. ..	8
Contractors' Servants ..	...	Food and Drink ..	2
<b>TOTAL, RAILWAY SERVICE</b>	<b>19</b>	Paper, Printing, etc. ..	2
<b>MINES.</b>		Tanning, Currying, etc. ..	1
Underground .. ..	77	Rubber Trades ..	1
Surface .. ..	16	Other Non-Textile Industries ..	2
<b>TOTAL, MINES ..</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>TOTAL FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ..</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>QUARRIES over 20 feet deep</b>	<b>3</b>	Docks, Wharves, Warehouses, etc., s. 104 ..	10
<b>Factories and Workshops.</b>		Buildings, s. 105 ..	6
Cotton .. ..	1	<b>TOTAL ..</b>	<b>61</b>
Wool, Worsted, & Shoddy ..	...	<b>Accidents reported under Notice of Accidents Act, 1894 ..</b>	<b>2</b>
Other Textiles .. ..	...	<b>Total (excluding Seamen) ..</b>	<b>178</b>
Textile Printing, Bleaching and Dyeing ..	...		
Metal Extracting and Refining .. ..	3		
Metal Conversion, including Rolling Mills and Tube Making ..	8		
Metal Founding .. ..	2		

\* Based on Returns from the Home Office and from the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.

† Cases include all attacks reported to the Home Office during the month and not previously reported, so far as is known, during the preceding 12 months. Deaths include all fatal cases reported during the month, whether included (as cases) in previous returns or not.

‡ Of the 4 persons affected in the pottery industry 1 was a female.

§ Based on Returns from the Home Office, the Mines Department, the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Labour for Northern Ireland.



## RETAIL PRICES OVERSEAS.

[N.B.—While the percentages given in the following Summary Tables are derived from the most authoritative sources of statistical information in each country, certain differences in the nature and scope of the data used, in the methods of combining such data and in the periods for which the rise is measured, suggest the need for caution in drawing conclusions from a comparison between the figures for any two countries. It is also to be observed that in every case the percentage calculation is based on the assumption that the standard of living was identical at the various periods compared.]

## I.—FOOD.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN RETAIL FOOD PRICES IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT THE UNDERMENTIONED DATES, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.\*

Country.	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.*					Latest figures available.	
	July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.		Rise.	Date.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
UNITED KINGDOM .. ..	109	158	120	80	76		1922. Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) .. ..	—	—	9,320†	323,100	135,300		Sept.
Belgium† .. ..	—	359	310	281	306		October
Czechoslovakia§ .. ..	—	—	1,246	1,330	1,309		Sept.
Denmark .. ..	112	153	136	84	84		July
Finland .. ..	—	882	1,178	1,005	1,027		August
France (Paris)§ .. ..	161	273	206	197	190		October
" (other towns)§ .. ..	188	288	250	212	212		3rd Qtr.
Germany .. ..	—	—	1,391	6,736	26,523		October
Holland (The Hague) .. ..	—	143	113	80	65		Sept.
" (Amsterdam) .. ..	110	117	85	44	44		August
Italy (Rome) .. ..	106	218	302	359	372		Sept.
" (Milan) .. ..	210	345	406	392	417		October
" (Florence) .. ..	178	313	350	378	378		July
Norway .. ..	189	219	195	133	120		October
Poland (Warsaw) .. ..	—	—	45,555	129,711	149,412		August
Sweden§ .. ..	210	197	132	79	78		October
Switzerland .. ..	—	—	110	57	51		Sept.
United States .. ..	86	115	45	39	37		Sept.
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.							
Australia .. ..	47	94	61	48	49		Sept.
Canada .. ..	86	127	48	38	38		October
India (Bombay) .. ..	—	88	74	60	58		October
New Zealand .. ..	44	67	64	44	39		October
South Africa .. ..	39	97	39	16	17		Sept.

\* Exceptions to this are: Belgium, in which comparison is with April, 1914; France (other towns), 3rd quarter of 1914; Germany, average, 1913-14; The Hague, January to July, 1914; Rome, Milan, Florence, January to June, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; Poland, January, 1914; South Africa, average, 1914. † Figure for June. ‡ The increases shown are for families of the lowest income class; in October the increase for all working-class families ranged from 304 to 306 per cent. § Fuel and lighting are also included in these figures. || Figure for 3rd Quarter.

## II.—ALL ITEMS.

PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES IN THE COST OF FOOD, TOGETHER WITH (SO FAR AS POSSIBLE) HOUSE-RENT, CLOTHING, FUEL AND LIGHT AND OTHER HOUSEHOLD REQUIREMENTS, AS COMPARED WITH JULY, 1914.†

Country.	Items on which Computation is based.*	Percentage Increase as compared with July, 1914.†				Latest figures available.	
		July, 1919.	July, 1920.	July, 1921.	July, 1922.	Rise.	Date.
		Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
UNITED KINGDOM .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	105—	152	119	84	80	1922. Nov.
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.							
Austria (Vienna) .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	—	—	9,700§	264,400	113,050	Sept.
Belgium .. ..	A, C, D	—	353	279	266	276	October
Bulgaria .. ..	A, D	—	—	1,512	—	2,279	June
Denmark .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	111	162	137	99	99	July
Finland .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	—	811	1,039	1,018	1,036	August
France (Paris) .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	—	263‡	195	202	202	2nd Qtr.
Germany .. ..	A, B, D	—	—	1,024	4,890	19,404	October
" .. ..	A, B, C, D	—	—	—	5,282	21,966	October
Italy (Rome) .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	105	213	287	329	337	Sept.
" (Milan) .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	180	341	394	388	404	October
Luxemburg .. ..	A, C, D	—	—	284	259	257	August
Norway .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	180	202§	202§	155§	149	Sept.
Poland .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	—	—	25,609	78,698	90,723	August
Spain (Madrid) .. ..	A, D	74‡	90‡	84	—	81	June
" (Barcelona) .. ..	A, D	81‡	91‡	78	—	77	May
Sweden .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	157	170	136	90	90	October
Switzerland .. ..	A, D	—	—	—	59	54	Sept.
United States .. ..	A, B, C, D, E	77§	117§	80	67§	66	Sept.
OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.							
Australia .. ..	A, B	33‡	67‡	46‡	—	40	2nd Qtr.
" .. ..	A, B, C, E	—	—	—	—	42	May
Canada .. ..	A, B, D	56	90	52	46	47	October
Egypt (Cairo) .. ..	A, D	—	—	93	72	73	August
India (Bombay) .. ..	A, B, C, D	—	89	77	65	62	October
New Zealand .. ..	A, B, D	32	49	57	—	44	July
South Africa .. ..	A, B, D	25	62	30‡	20	20	Sept.

\* A=Food; B=House-Rent; C=Clothing; D=Fuel and Light; E=Other or Miscellaneous Items. † Exceptions to this are: France, Spain, Australia and South Africa, in which comparison is with the average for 1914; Belgium, April, 1914; Rome, Milan and New Zealand, January to June, 1914; Egypt and Germany, average, 1913-1914; Poland, January, 1914; Switzerland, June, 1914; United States, 1913; Bulgaria, average, 1901-1910. ‡ Figure for 3rd Quarter. § Figure for June. || Figure for May.

## EMPLOYMENT OVERSEAS.

[NOTE.—The following reports include an abstract of such official information as is available with regard to the state of employment abroad, in order to indicate, so far as possible, the fluctuations in employment in each country from period to period. The bases of the official statistics published in the various countries are, however, not the same as those for the United Kingdom, and therefore the figures quoted below cannot properly be used with those on pp. 443-444 to compare the actual level of employment in the United Kingdom with that in other countries. For further information on the subject of the bases of the unemployment statistics of the various countries, see pp. xxiv-xxvi and 8-20 of the Fourth Abstract of Foreign Labour Statistics, Cd. 5415 of 1911, also "International Labour Review," July 1922, and Studies and Reports, 1922, Unemployment Series, No. 1, issued by the International Labour Office.]

## FRANCE.\*

*Unemployment in October.*—The total number of unemployed remaining on the "live register" at Employment Exchanges in the week ended 28th October was 11,375 (7,990 men and 3,385 women). The total number of vacancies remaining unfilled was 8,889 (4,607 for men and 4,282 for women). During the week under review the exchanges succeeded in placing 25,149 persons (19,592 men and 5,557 women) in situations, and, in addition, found employment for 3,103 foreign immigrants.

*Out-of-work Benefit in October.*—According to the latest returns 5 departmental and 37 municipal unemployment funds were in operation throughout France on 2nd November, the total number of persons in receipt of out-of-work benefit through their agency being 2,050. Of this total 551 were resident in the Seine Department, including 272 in Paris. It is to be noted that these figures do not fully indicate the total number of persons out of employment, since unemployment funds are not found in some localities, and where they exist the number of unemployed persons is not completely recorded.

The total number of unemployment funds established is 264—31 being departmental and 233 municipal. The maximum number of persons in receipt of donations (91,225) was reached in March, 1921, since which date there has been a progressive decline.

## BELGIUM.†

*Unemployment in August and September.*—The most recent figures available relate to September. Returns received by the Belgian Ministry of Industry and Labour from 1,739 approved unemployment funds, with a total membership of 689,581, show that 26,422 of these were either wholly or partially unemployed on the 30th of that month. The aggregate days of unemployment in September numbered 365,480, as against 402,475 in August.

The foregoing figures are to be regarded as provisional. More detailed particulars are given for August, when 1,707 funds, with an aggregate membership of 685,894, reported 10,928, or 1.6 per cent., wholly unemployed and 16,801 partially so on the last working day of the month.

During September 14,016 applications were received at Employment Exchanges, as compared with 14,173 in August. Vacancies notified by employers numbered 11,779 (11,082 in August). For every 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 119 applications, as compared with 128 in August.

## SWITZERLAND.‡

*Unemployment in September.*—According to figures compiled by the Central Employment Department of Switzerland on the basis of returns from Employment Exchanges, the number of applicants for employment remaining on the "live register" of the exchanges on 30th September, 1922, was 49,512 (as compared with 51,789 at the end of the previous month, and 66,646 at the end of September, 1921). Of these 17,499 were employed on relief works, leaving 32,013 entirely without work. Among the applicants for employment were 9,060 normally engaged in the watch, clock and jewellery trades, 8,417 in the building trades, 6,216 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 4,036 in the textile trades. In addition to the foregoing persons entirely without work, 23,352 were reported as only partially employed, including 9,061 in the textile trades, 7,079 in the metal, engineering and electrical trades, and 2,509 in watch, clock and jewellery trades. The total number of persons unemployed in September, whether wholly or partially, was thus 72,864, a decrease of 4,463 over the corresponding total for August. The Swiss report adds that this diminution is to some extent due to the fact that unemployed workpeople who belong to trades in which out-of-work donation has ceased to be paid no longer register themselves at the Employment Exchanges. (See MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for August, p. 326.) The vacancies offered by employers remaining unfilled on the same date numbered 1,907.

During the month of September, on an average, 453 applications were made for each 100 vacancies for men, and 232 for each 100 for women. In August the figures were 488 and 203 respectively.

\* Journal Officiel, 3rd November, 1922. Paris.

† Revue du Travail, October, 1922, Brussels.

‡ Der Schweizerische Arbeitsmarkt, 14th October, 1922. Berne.



## GERMANY.

*Employment in September.*—The issue for 31st October of the official journal *Reichs-Arbeitsblatt*, in its report on the German labour market in September, states that the set-back in employment, observable for the first time this year in August, became more marked during the succeeding month. Even the recent fall in the value of the mark failed to react favourably on the state of the labour market.

The number of persons totally unemployed who were in receipt of out-of-work donation shows a considerable increase, rising from 11,702 on 1st September to 16,362 on 1st October, or by 39.8 per cent. Unemployed males increased by 48.8 per cent. and females by 20.6 per cent.

Returns from Trade Unions also indicate increased unemployment. Out of a total membership of 6,339,346 in the organisations reporting, 52,349, or 0.8 per cent., were out of work at the end of the month, as compared with 0.7 per cent. at the end of August and 1.3 per cent. in September, 1921. The following Table gives the percentage unemployed in the principal unions :—

Unions.	Member-ship reported at end of Sept., 1922.	Percentage of Membership Unemployed.		
		Sept., 1922.	Aug., 1922.	Sept., 1921.
All Unions making Returns ..	6,339,346	0.8	0.7	1.3
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :—				
Building (Soc. Dem.) ..	573,205	0.7	0.5	1.4
" (Christian) ..	57,455	0.4	0.1	0.5
Painters (Soc. Dem.) ..	55,086	3.0	1.2	0.4
Metal (Soc. Dem.) ..	1,321,628	0.2	0.3	1.3
" (Christian) ..	238,717	0.3	0.3	0.9
" (Hirsch-Duncker) ..	109,962	0.1	0.2	0.7
Textile (Soc. Dem.) ..	717,326	0.7	0.4	0.5
" (Christian) ..	139,005	0.3	0.2	0.4
Clothing (Soc. Dem.) ..	101,048	0.5	0.5	0.6
Boot and Shoe ..	92,442	1.0	0.4	1.1
Transport (Soc. Dem.) ..	559,281	0.6	0.7	2.0
Printing ..	73,797	4.0	2.0	1.6
Bookbinding ..	96,548	1.1	0.8	1.6
Woodworking (Soc. Dem.) ..	425,953	0.7	0.5	1.8
Glass (Soc. Dem.) ..	70,849	0.1	0.3	1.4
Porcelain ..	64,169	0.9	0.5	1.6
Baking and confectionery (Soc. Dem.) ..	85,562	4.2	4.6	2.8
Brewing and corn-milling ..	82,056	0.7	0.8	0.5
Tobacco (Soc. Dem.) ..	77,839	6.4	4.1	1.1
Factory workers (irrespective of trade) ..	61,403	0.7	0.6	1.3
Factory and transport workers (Christian) ..	126,906	0.2	0.2	0.5
Municipal and State workers ..	240,872	0.5	0.7	2.2

The returns also show that out of 5,476,713 members of Trade Unions 2.6 per cent. were working less than the normal hours of labour as compared with 0.9 per cent. in the preceding month.

In spite of the demand for workers for lifting root-crops, the Employment Exchanges returns indicate less favourable employment conditions. The total number of applications for employment was 741,506 (as against 765,998 in August), while the number of vacancies was 608,428 (700,435 in August). For each 100 situations registered as vacant there were thus 122 applications in September, as compared with 109 in August.

Statistics of sickness insurance societies show that in the 5,669 societies making returns the number of persons under obligation to insure (and therefore assumed to be in work) fell from 12,991,643 on 1st September to 12,868,549 on 1st October, or by 0.9 per cent.

## DENMARK.\*

*Unemployment in October.*—Out of a total of 266,332 workpeople covered by returns supplied to the Danish Statistical Department by trade unions and by the Central Employment Exchange 11.3 per cent. were unemployed on 27th October, as compared with 10.6 per cent. at the end of September and 18.3 per cent. at the end of October, 1921.

Groups of Trades.	Number of Workpeople included in Returns for 27th Oct., 1922.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		27th Oct., 1922.	29th Sept., 1922.	28th Oct., 1921.
Copenhagen :—				
Building trades .. ..	11,628	19.1	15.3	30.3
Other industries .. ..	57,774	15.9	15.4	22.6
Commercial employment ..	7,944	11.3	11.1	8.0
General labourers (trades not specified)	32,533	11.8	10.1	16.6
Total .. ..	109,879	14.7	13.5	20.6
Provinces :—				
Building trades .. ..	19,662	11.0	9.5	25.2
Other industries .. ..	54,439	11.3	11.6	18.1
Commercial employment ..	9,472	6.9	6.7	5.5
General labourers (trades not specified)	72,880	6.7	6.4	12.9
Total .. ..	156,453	8.9	8.6	15.7
Grand total .. ..	266,332	11.3	10.6	18.3

\* *Statistiske Efterretninger*, 6th November, 1922, and 21st November, 1921. Copenhagen.

## SWEDEN.\*

*Unemployment in August.*—The percentage of unemployed members of trade unions on 31st August was 17.4, as compared with 19.8 at the end of the preceding month, and 27.4 on 31st August, 1921. The following Table gives particulars for the principal unions :—

Unions.	Membership reporting on 31st Aug., 1922.	Percentage Unemployed.		
		31st Aug. 1922.	31st July 1922.	31st Aug. 1921.
All Unions making Returns ..	121,953	17.4	19.8	27.4
PRINCIPAL UNIONS :—				
Iron and steel workers ..	8,763	14.8	17.3	32.9
Foundrymen, etc. ..	2,788	31.5	38.2	49.1
Engineering workers ..	34,285	28.5	29.2	34.4
Textile workers ..	4,857	4.3	4.0	28.4
Clothing workers ..	3,629	9.4	11.1	13.2
Boot, shoe and leather workers ..	5,347	19.8	21.7	13.5
Food trade workers ..	3,172	8.3	9.1	—
Brewery workers ..	3,260	5.6	6.0	4.6
Tobacco workers ..	3,019	2.9	2.6	4.1
Sawmill workers ..	7,348	9.5	14.1	50.9
Wood workers ..	6,249	21.3	25.3	29.7
Paper workers ..	5,946	6.2	6.3	46.0
Municipal workers ..	5,140	1.9	1.4	2.1
General and factory workers .. (trades not specified)	12,080	21.2	22.8	32.3

## CANADA.†

*Employment in August.*—For the month ended 31st August returns were received by the Employment Service of Canada from 6,148 firms, with an aggregate pay-roll of 768,652, of whom 756,069 were actually working on the last day of the month. In July the same firms reported 750,960 persons employed. If the number 100 be assigned to the week ended 17th January, 1920, the index number of employment for 31st August is 93.7, as compared with 93.1 for 31st July and 88.7 for 31st August, 1921.

*Unemployment among Trade Union Members.*—Returns relating to unemployment at the end of August were received by the Canadian Department of Labour from 1,474 labour organisations, with a total membership of 148,408. For all trades reporting 3.6 per cent. of the members were unemployed at the end of August, as compared with 4.1 per cent. at the end of the preceding month, and 8.7 per cent. on 31st August, 1921.

## UNITED STATES.‡

*Employment in September.*—The U.S. Department of Labour Statistics at Washington presents reports concerning the volume of employment in September, 1922, from 2,653 representative establishments, covering 1,354,162 workers in 42 manufacturing industries. A comparison of the figures for September, 1922, with those for identical establishments for August, 1922, shows that there were increases in the number of persons employed in 31 industries and decreases in 11. The largest increase (15.8 per cent.) appears in the car building and repairing industry. Cotton finishing shows an increase of 11.3 per cent. and woollen one of 11 per cent. Decreases of 4.4, 3.7 and 3.2 per cent. are shown in agricultural implements, lumber (mill work), and hosiery and knit goods respectively. In respect of aggregate wages, 29 of the 42 industries show increases in September over the preceding month, and 13 decreases.

The following Table affords a comparison between returns from identical establishments in September, 1922, and September, 1921 :—

Industry.	Number of Establishments reporting.	Number of workpeople.			Earnings.§		
		Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)	Sept., 1921.	Sept., 1922.	Inc. (+) or Dec. (—)
				Per cent.	Dollars	Dollars	Per cent.
Iron and steel ..	109	107,758	134,707	+ 25.0	4,122,567	7,172,260	+74.0
Car building and repairing ..	53	34,499	43,125	+ 25.0	1,946,339	2,544,668	+30.7
Automobiles ..	47	103,439	128,611	+ 24.3	3,249,315	4,143,552	+27.5
Cotton manufacturing ..	55	59,536	49,616	— 16.7	1,004,785	819,095	—18.5
Cotton finishing ..	17	13,336	12,790	— 4.1	292,693	267,979	— 8.4
Hosiery and knit goods ..	63	28,687	29,364	+ 2.4	472,672	463,806	— 1.9
Woollen ..	22	23,563	20,131	— 14.6	505,801	468,553	— 7.4
Silk ..	43	16,395	13,834	— 15.6	679,628	538,740	—20.7
Men's clothing ..	45	31,116	26,666	— 14.3	983,242	767,829	—21.9
Boots and shoes ..	79	61,272	62,549	+ 2.1	1,429,224	1,422,102	— 0.5
Tobacco, etc. ..	53	16,946	16,520	— 2.5	322,118	304,754	— 5.4
Leather ..	32	12,641	15,487	+ 22.5	282,758	337,697	+19.4
Paper ..	54	22,810	25,639	+ 12.4	535,847	601,803	+12.3

The figures show that in seven of the 13 industries there were increases and in six decreases in the number of persons on the pay-roll in September, 1922, as compared with September, 1921. Car building and repairing and iron and steel show the largest increase (25 per cent. in both cases). An increase of 24.3 per

\* *Sociala Meddelanden* No. 11. 1922. Stockholm.

† *Employment*, 1st October, 1922. Ottawa.

‡ Information supplied through the courtesy of the Federal Commissioner of Labour Statistics, Washington.

§ The figures represent the aggregate wages bill for two weeks in the case of the iron and steel, car building and repairing, and silk industries, and for one week in other cases.



cent. appears for automobiles and one of 22.5 per cent. for leather. Decreases ranging from 16.7 per cent. to 14.3 per cent. appear in cotton manufacturing, silk, woollen and men's clothing.

As regards aggregate earnings five industries show increases and eight decreases. An increase of 74 per cent. in the iron and steel industry is the largest reported. Men's clothing shows a decrease of 21.9 per cent., silk one of 20.7 per cent., and cotton manufacturing a decrease of 18.5 per cent.

#### ITALY.

*Unemployment in September.*—According to a report furnished by the Commercial Secretary at Rome, the number of persons totally unemployed in Italy on 1st September was 315,534, as compared with 304,242 on 1st August, an increase of 11,292, or 3.7 per cent. The districts principally affected by unemployment were Venetia (50,717 unemployed), Emilia (45,396), Lombardy (45,253) and Piedmont (31,555).

#### HOLLAND.

*Unemployment in September and October.*—Statistics supplied to the Commercial Secretary at The Hague by the State Department of Unemployment Insurance show that the mean weekly percentage of members of unemployment funds totally unemployed\* during the five weeks ended 7th October was 7.2, and that a further 1.9 per cent. were partially unemployed.\*

\* Totally unemployed = unemployed during the whole week; partially unemployed = unemployed for less than a week.

#### NORWAY.\*

*Trade Union Unemployment in September.*—The percentage of members reported as unemployed at the end of September in certain trade unions making returns to the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics was 11.1, as compared with 11.2 at the end of the preceding month, and 14.7 in September, 1921.

Unions.	Membership.			Percentage Unemployed.		
	Sept. 30, 1922.	Aug. 31, 1922.	Sept. 30, 1921.	Sept. 30, 1922.	Aug. 31, 1922.	Sept. 30, 1921.
Bricklayers and masons (Christiania) .. ..	850	859	944	8.8	8.7	4.0
Carpenters .. ..	688	689	994	4.8	3.6	13.5
Painters (Christiania) ..	600	575	562	—	—	1.4
Metal workers .. ..	6,598	6,562	7,700	14.9	15.2	20.2
Boot and shoe makers ..	696	701	772	5.7	6.8	4.3
Printers .. ..	2,376	2,378	2,553	6.1	6.3	7.2
Bookbinders (Christiania) ..	710	710	801	14.1	14.4	22.5
Cabinetmakers .. ..	534	547	570	16.1	15.9	15.1
Bakers (Christiania) ..	567	645	550	9.7	6.7	9.3
Total .. ..	13,619	13,666	15,446	11.1	11.2	14.7

\* Information supplied through the courtesy of the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics.

## OFFICIAL NOTICES, ETC.

### RECENT CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION CASES UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL COURTS ACT, 1919.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL COURT.

**RAILWAY SHOPMEN—ENGLAND AND WALES.**—The following railway companies—Alexandra Docks, Barry, Cardiff, Great Eastern, Great Western, Hull and Barnsley, London and North Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, London and South Western, Maryport and Carlisle, Midland, North Eastern, North Staffordshire, Rhymney, South Eastern and Chatham, and Taff Vale v. National Union of Railwaymen, Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades, National Federation of Building Trade Operatives and National Federation of General Workers. Questions were submitted by the Boilermakers' and Iron and Steel Shipbuilders' Society, the Amalgamated Society of Farriers and Blacksmiths, the Associated Blacksmiths' and Ironworkers' Society and the Federation of Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades as to the application of the Court's decision No. 728. Many of the matters raised were not questions as to the meaning or the intent of the Court's decision, but were in effect requests that the Court should alter or modify their published findings.

The Court, referring to such questions, point out that they have no power to alter or revise their findings except upon a difference submitted to them by agreement between the parties, and in the manner provided by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919.

A number of questions related to the position of men for whom specific rates are not determined by decision No. 728. The Court point out that the position of such men is dealt with in paragraph 43 of decision No. 728, which directs that their rates shall be determined on the basis of analogy to the classes specifically dealt with. Each particular question may be made the subject of negotiation and agreement, or in the event of failure to agree, of reference to the Court, and pending settlement the rates of the workmen concerned will remain unaltered.

On the subject of lieu rates the Court call attention to paragraph 14 of Schedule F of their original decision, which directs that wherever practicable a system of payment by results shall be substituted for the lieu rate system, and add that where the only alternative to lieu work is ordinary time work they consider that a change should be made only after discussion and agreement. Pending the substitution, either of payment by results or time rates, the existing system or practice will continue.

The Court decide that members at Wakefield who have been in receipt of an allowance of 8s. a week when working in running sheds must be held to be doing the ordinary and customary work of their class, and to be governed by the rate laid down for Boilermakers—Running Sheds in Schedule B of decision No. 728.

One question related to the distribution of collective earnings between the members of a squad. The Court had directed that 7s. from the war bonus should be transferred to the basis rates, and it was pointed out by one union that the effect of thus adding a uniform sum to time-rates was to increase the ratio of the lower to the higher earnings so that the share of the lower paid men in the earnings of the squad becomes proportionately greater. In their original decision they lay down that each normal piece worker shall be in a position to earn not less than 33 1-3 per cent. above his time rate, and when this condition is fulfilled the Court hold that any further agreement as to the

manner in which the joint earnings are divided among the members of a squad is a matter for the parties directly concerned. Issued 4th October, 1922. (738.)

**RAILWAY ELECTRICAL SHOPMEN—LONDON DISTRICT.**—Electrical Trades Union v. Railway Companies operating in the London district. The parties to this present decision were also parties to decisions Nos. 542 and 728, and the question now raised is whether, and if so to what extent, decision No. 542 is cancelled by decision No. 728. In decision No. 542 the Court decided that men engaged wholly on maintenance and repair work should be paid the rates specially agreed for railway shopmen, but that men engaged upon the installation of new plant should be paid wages based upon the wages paid by electrical contractors. During the proceedings, discussions were in progress between the railway companies and a large number of trade unions, including the Electrical Trades Union, on the question of granting district rates to all classes of shopmen. The Court therefore issued its decision as an interim decision, and expressly stated that it should not prejudice the negotiations which might follow on the question of granting district rates. Decision No. 728 decided against the granting of district rates, and also contained a clause which stated that "all existing awards and agreements between the parties inconsistent with the provisions of this decision (including the Schedules) shall, except where the contrary is indicated, be cancelled as from the date of the coming into operation of this decision." Decision.—The question at issue has now been determined by the Court's decision No. 728 and decision No. 542 is therefore cancelled as between the Electrical Trades Union and those railway companies who are parties to decision No. 728. Issued 5th October, 1922. (739.)

**INGOT FOUNDRY LABOURERS—DOWLAIS.**—Workers' Union v. Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd. Under decision No. 736 of the Industrial Court a quarter turn per shift, which had been discontinued, was reinstated for a limited period in order that the parties might agree whether the men concerned were entitled, in the light of wages paid at other works to similar classes of workmen, to a rate higher than that of ordinary labourers. The parties could not agree, and the matter reverted to the Court. Decision.—The Court hold the view that part of the quarter turn should continue to be paid, and decide that in lieu of the present base rates shall be substituted the following:—

	s.	d.
Cupolaman .. ..	5	7
Assistant .. ..	4	11
Ladleman .. ..	4	11
Labourer—Tempering Sand ..	4	11
Chipper .. ..	4	11
Labourers .. ..	4	10

These rates shall be paid as from the date when payment of the quarter turn ceased to be required under decision No. 736. Issued 6th October, 1922. (740.)

**LEAD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.**—Employers' Side of the Joint Industrial Council for the Lead Manufacturing Industry v. Workpeople's Side of the Council. Decision.—The present minimum rates paid to general labourers shall be reduced by ½d. an hour from the beginning of the first full pay period in November, 1922, by a further ½d. an hour from the beginning of the first full pay period in December, 1922, and by a third ½d. an hour from the beginning of the first full pay period in January, 1923. Issued 17th October, 1922. (741.)



## CONCILIATORS, SINGLE ARBITRATORS AND AD HOC BOARDS OF ARBITRATION APPOINTED BY THE MINISTER OF LABOUR.

**LIMESTONE QUARRYMEN: KENDAL.**—Messrs. W. F. Pennington, J. Hine and Son, W. Dixon and Howie and Sons, Quarrymasters, of Kendal v. The National Union of General Workers. Difference—Application for the rate of pay for quarrymen in the Kendal District to be determined. Board of Arbitration—Mr. F. H. McLeod, C.B. (Chairman), Mr. J. J. Thomas (Employers' Representative), Mr. T. Holme (Employees' Representative). Award—The rate for all quarrymen usually working at the face, other than foremen, should be 1½d. more than the recognised rate for builders' labourers—i.e., 1s. 2d. per hour. For men not employed at the face, but regularly engaged in doing purely labourers' work about the quarry, a rate of ½d. more than the recognised rate for building trade labourers should apply—i.e., 1s. 1d. Effective as from the beginning of the second pay week of October, 1922. Issued 7th October, 1922. (I.R. 1265/2/1922.)

**TEEMERS AND HYDRAULIC LIFTMEN: TYNE DISTRICT.**—The National Union of Railwaymen v. The Tyne Improvement Commissioners. Difference—As to whether or not the Hydraulic Liftmen employed at the Commissioners' Coal Shipping Staiths were included in the Agreement, dated 26th March, 1920, made at the National Conference in London between Staithowners and the representatives of Teemers, etc. Arbitrator—Sir William Mackenzie, K.B.E., K.C. Award—It was held that the workers concerned were not included in the agreement dated 26th March, 1920. Issued 2nd October, 1922. (I.R. 1018/2/1922.)

## AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED BY OFFICERS OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR.

**FOUNDRY TRADE WORKERS: NEWPORT, MON.**—The National Amalgamated Labourers' Union v. William Spittle & Co., Ltd., Newport, Mon. Difference—Reduction in wages. Agreement—It was agreed that a reduction of 5s. 6d. should take effect as from the first pay payable after 9th October, that the 6s. deducted from the wages paid on 30th September should be refunded, and that thereafter the variations in wages in the Engineering and Foundry Trades should generally be followed. It was also agreed that a Works Committee should be set up, to which all future wages questions should be referred. Agreed 6th October, 1922. (I.R. 1659/1922.)

**WIRE WEAVERS: NORWICH.**—National Union of General Workers v. Messrs. Barnards, Norfolk Iron Works, Norwich. Difference—Arising out of the continued employment of a man who was in arrears with his union contributions. Agreement—The defaulting member of the Union agreed to pay his arrears, and in order to prevent similar trouble arising in the future it was agreed that any complaints should be subject to discussion at a Joint Conference of the Shop Stewards, an Official of the Union and representatives of the Firm, to be convened within one week, and that, should a stoppage of work take place before a conference had been held, the men should return to work before negotiations were resumed. Agreed 19th October, 1922. (I.R. 1730/1922.)

**WIRE WORKERS: LONDON.**—National Brass and Metal Mechanics' Union v. Master Wireworkers' Association, London. Difference—Proposed suspension of the existing sliding scale (wages) agreement. Agreement—It was agreed that the agreement should be abolished and that a reduction of 1d. per hour should be applied as from the first full pay week in November, that a further reduction of 1d. should come into operation as from the first full pay week in February, 1923. Piecework prices were to be reduced accordingly, and no further reductions should be made until the first full pay week in August, 1923. Notice of alteration of these rates should be subject to one month's notice by either side. Agreed 25th October, 1922. (I.R. 1558/1922.)

**CARTERS: SCOTLAND.**—Scottish Horse and Motormen's Association v. the Scottish Carting Contractors and Horse Owners' Federation. Difference—Proposed reduction in wages. Agreement—It was agreed that a reduction in wages of 2s. should be made on the first pay day in November, 1922, and that a further reduction of 2s. 6d. should be put into operation on the first pay day in December. The existing agreement should be continued until 1st April, 1923, and in the event of railway carters' wages being further reduced between January and April, 1923, the parties should meet to review the whole position. Agreed 26th October, 1922. (I.R. 1558/1922.)

## TRADE BOARDS ACTS, 1909 AND 1918.

### ORDERS.

ORDERS confirming minimum rates of wages as fixed and/or varied by the following Trade Boards have been made by the Minister of Labour under Section 4 (2) of the Trade Boards Act, 1918:—

#### Button Making Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (V. 10), dated 6th November, 1922, confirming general minimum piece-rates as fixed for female home-workers who receive work through a middlewoman or middleman, and specifying

ing 13th November, 1922, as the date from which the rates are effective.

#### Cotton Waste Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (C. W. 12), dated 21st October, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for male and female workers, and specifying 1st November, 1922, as the date from which the rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied are 1s. per hour in Great Britain for male workers of 21 years of age and over, and 7d. per hour in England and Wales and 6½d. per hour in Scotland for female workers of 18 years of age and over, the rates for younger workers remaining unaltered.

#### Flax and Hemp Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (F. H. 16), dated 21st October, 1922, confirming the variation of general minimum time-rates for certain classes of female learners employed in weaving by attaching a further condition for securing their effective instruction in the trade, and specifying 1st November, 1922, as the date from which the variation is effective.

The condition is as follows:—

"A learner employed in weaving shall be placed under a competent worker to be taught, and the teacher, during the period of teaching, shall be paid at the rate of not less than her average earnings for the previous eight full working weeks, with the addition of 3s. 6d. per week."

#### Hat, Cap and Millinery Trade Board (Great Britain).

Order (H. M. 10), dated 6th November, 1922, confirming general minimum time-rates and overtime rates as varied for female workers, and specifying 13th November, 1922, as the date from which the rates are effective.

The general minimum time-rates as varied are 7½d. per hour for female workers other than learners, and 1½d., 3d., 4½d. and 6½d. per hour for female learners in their first, second, third and fourth years of employment in the trade respectively.

## NOTICES OF PROPOSAL.

NOTICES OF PROPOSAL to vary minimum rates of wages have been issued by the following Trade Boards:—

#### General Waste Materials Reclamation Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (D. B. 6), dated 10th November, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for female workers, and the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male workers of 21 years of age or over.

#### Jute Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (J. 24), dated 23rd October, 1922, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates and overtime rates for male and female workers.

#### Retail Bespoke Tailoring Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (R. B. 21), dated 24th October, 1922, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates and overtime rates for male workers (other than certain classes of apprentices and learners).

#### Rope, Twine and Net Trade Board (Great Britain).

Proposal (R. 28), dated 23rd October, 1922 (issued with the consent of the Minister), to vary the general minimum piece-rates for female home workers.

#### Linen and Cotton Handkerchief and Household Goods and Linen Piece Goods Trade Board (Northern Ireland).

Proposals N. I. H. H. G. (N. 16) and (N. 17), dated 21st and 24th October, respectively, to vary by reduction the general minimum time-rates, piece-work basis time-rates, general minimum piece-rates, and overtime rates for female workers.

Particulars of the minimum rates of wages referred to above, as regards Great Britain, may be obtained by reference to the LONDON and EDINBURGH GAZETTES.

Particulars regarding minimum rates of wages proposed, fixed or varied by Trade Boards established in Northern Ireland may be obtained from the Secretary, Office of Trade Boards (Northern Ireland), Upper Queen Street, Belfast.

## UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTS.

### DECISIONS GIVEN BY THE UMPIRE.

VOLUMES containing the collected decisions of the Umpire appointed under Section 12 of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1920, respecting disputed claims to benefit, are published by H.M. Stationery Office.

Cases after No. 2000 will not be published in volume form, but summaries of the decisions are printed in pamphlets issued at approximately fortnightly intervals. The pamphlets will be



supplied post free, as and when issued, for an annual subscription of 7s. 6d., payable in advance. All applications should be made to H.M. Stationery Office, or at any of the addresses shown on the front cover of this Gazette.

The following are recent decisions of general interest :—

CASE NO. 3463, SECTION 7 (1) (ii).—NOT UNEMPLOYED—LICENSEE OF PUBLIC HOUSE—BUSINESS RUN BY WIFE—PROFITS BELONGED TO APPLICANT.

The applicant, who lodged his claim for benefit on 31st March, 1922, was reported to have been the licensee of a public-house since 1916. He had lost his usual occupation as a coal getter at a colliery in October, 1921. He stated that he only attended to the business in his spare time and outside his usual working hours. His wife attended to the whole business, but when he had done his morning shift at the colliery he assisted in the bar during the hours 5.30 p.m. to 10 p.m. When he was on the afternoon shift he assisted in the bar from 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

On behalf of the applicant it was stated that he had practically no stock in hand on 1st January, 1922; he had kept no accounts, but he had since made one out from his bills and from his estimated receipts for the period 1st January to 31st March, 1922.

His statement of accounts for the quarter was as follows :—

Purchases.	£	s.	d.	Sales.	£	s.	d.
Beer, 19½ barrels ...	140	0	6	Beer, 17 barrels ...	161	13	2
Tobacco and cigarettes ...	22	16	0	Tobacco and cigarettes ...	26	12	0
Rent and rates ...	5	3	6	Balance of stock, 2½ barrels of beer	15	11	6
Fire, light and sundries ...	8	2	8				
Charwomen ...	1	12	6				
Licence ...	2	1	4				
Net profit ...	24	0	2				
	£203	16	8		£203	16	8

The net profit on the quarter was £24 0s. 2d., or 37s. per week approximately.

As regards the item, "Fire, light and sundries," it was explained that the sum £8 2s. 8d. represented half the expenses, which were common to the business and private house. The tobacco and cigarettes were bought week by week, and on the 31st March he had hardly any stock left.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be allowed. The Court followed the decision in Case No. 1431 in arriving at their recommendation. They accepted the accounts as produced to be substantially fair and correct. They were satisfied, however, that although the business belonged to the applicant, it was mainly worked by his wife, and that he only assisted her. The net profit of 37s. per week was earned by the joint efforts of husband and wife, but since most of the work was done by the wife they thought that the greater part of the profit should be apportioned to her. The applicant's remuneration from the business, which he had ordinarily carried on in addition to and outside the normal working hours of his usual occupation, was, therefore, less than £1 per week.

The Insurance Officer, however, declined to accept the Court's recommendation. The business belonged to the applicant, and as the profits amounted to 37s. per week he was of opinion that the applicant could not be deemed to be unemployed.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

"In Case No. 1431 the business was a grocer's shop, at which most of the trade would be carried on during the hours when the husband was working at his usual employment. A public-house is substantially different in this respect and also in other respects, as is indicated by the fact that the licence has to be in the name of the husband. The profit in such a case must normally be taken as the income of the husband."

CASE NO. 3561.—SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, REFUSAL OF—PROVISO "B"—YOUTH, UNSKILLED, OFFERED WORK IN NEW TRADE—LOW WAGES COUNTERBALANCED BY BETTER PROSPECTS.

The applicant, who was nearly 17 years of age and usually employed as a labourer, had been unemployed for two months when he was offered a situation as a motor boy or as an office boy with a firm of steel manufacturers within easy walking distance from his home. The work was expected to be permanent and the wage for a 48-hour week was about 13s. per week, or 1s. 6d. per shift plus 40 per cent. This was the standard rate for the class of work in the district. It was reported that the applicant had exhausted his right to benefit on contributions and was now drawing uncovenanted benefit on the recommendation of the Local Employment Committee. He had no definite prospects of resuming work in his old job.

He refused the offer as motor boy on 24th July, 1922, maintaining that the wear and tear of his clothes, together with the extra food required while doing hard manual work, would cost more than the job was worth. The job as office boy with the same firm and at the same wage was offered to him on 28th July, 1922. He refused this offer on account of the low wages, and he pointed out that his previous earnings had been 23s. per week. He also said that his father was dead, and that he was therefore partly responsible for the maintenance of the family.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. In view of the time he had been unemployed and of his unsuccessful attempts to obtain work in his usual occupation, the Court thought the applicant should be pre-

pared to accept other work. The wages offered were admittedly low, but they would amount to more than he received by way of benefit. As regards the provisions of Section 7 (1) (b) the Court thought that these were applicable only in claims for covenanted benefit; they did not apply therefore to this case. In view, however, of the disparity between the applicant's previous earnings and the wages offered, the Court granted him leave to appeal to the Umpire.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be disallowed.

"The question whether the applicant should be granted extensions of benefit under the provisions of the amending Acts is not one which the Courts of Referees and the Umpire are empowered to decide. The applicant appears to have been granted such an extension, and the question is whether benefit should be disallowed on the ground that he was not unable to obtain suitable employment. The wages were low, but the occupation afforded an opening for better positions, an important consideration, especially in the case of lads of his age. The immediate wages would exceed the amount of unemployment benefit, and in my judgment the employment should have been accepted."

CASE NO. 3625.—SECTION 7 (1) (iii).—SUITABLE EMPLOYMENT, REFUSAL OF—PROVISO "B"—YOUTH OFFERED WORK IN NEW TRADE—HEAVY REDUCTION IN EARNINGS ENTAILLED—HAD BEEN LEARNING SKILLED TRADE IN USUAL OCCUPATION.

The applicant, a collier's assistant, 17 years of age, had been unemployed for 6½ months when he was offered, on 21st July, 1922, a situation as a motor boy with a firm of engineers about 1½ miles from his home. The wages were 1s. 6d. per shift plus 40 per cent. bonus for a 48-hour week, and the work was to be permanent. The employer was willing to train an inexperienced boy, and if he proved capable and adaptable the boy would have stood a good chance of improving his position. It was reported that the colliery at which the applicant had been employed had closed down in January, 1922, and there was no prospect of it re-opening. The applicant had exhausted his right to benefit in respect of contributions paid by him, and he was at this time drawing uncovenanted benefit on the recommendation of the Local Employment Committee.

The applicant refused the offer on the ground that the wages were too low. He had worked at the colliery since leaving school, and during the last 12 months of his employment as a collier's assistant he earned a wage of £2 15s. per week. The present minimum rate was, however, £1 11s. 11d. per week, but the collier usually paid his assistant 10s. or 15s. extra each week. The work offered was such that a boy of 14 years could do it, and it was not reasonable to expect him to accept it. Further, the offer was one which he was entitled to refuse under Section 7 (1) (b) of the Act.

Recommended by the Court of Referees that the claim for benefit should be disallowed. The Chairman sitting alone held that in view of the applicant's prolonged unemployment and of his lack of prospects of work in his own trade, the applicant should be prepared to accept such other work as he could reasonably be expected to perform. The wages were low, but they were at the district standard rate, and they would amount to more than he received by way of benefit. The Court thought that the provisions of Section 7 (1) (b) were applicable only in cases where the applicant was drawing covenanted benefit and they did not therefore apply to this case.

The Court granted the applicant leave to appeal, but his association appealed on his behalf.

Decision.—"On the facts before me my decision is that the claim for benefit should be allowed.

"So far as regards the applicability of Section 7 (1) (b) of the principal Act, the case is similar to No. 3561, but here the applicant appears to have been usually employed in a more highly-paid occupation than the applicant in the above-mentioned case and to have been learning a skilled trade. In these circumstances he was entitled, in my judgment, under the provisions of Section 7 of the Act, to regard the employment offered as unsuitable. This decision must not be understood, of course, as one which need be followed by the Local Employment Committee in determining whether any further extension of uncovenanted benefit should be granted."

## OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOUR RECEIVED DURING OCTOBER.

ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION.—(1) *Railway Shopmen.—England and Wales. Rates of pay and conditions of service.* Decision of Industrial Court. No. 728, 8th July, 1922. (2) *Application of decision No. 728 of 8th July, 1922.* Decision of Industrial Court, No. 738, 4th October, 1922. Ministry of Labour. [S.O. publications: price 3d. and 2d.]

CENSUS.—(1) *Census of England and Wales, 1921.—County of London. Tables (Part I.).* [S.O. publication: price 2s. 6d.] (2) *Census of Scotland, 1921.—Report on the thirteenth decennial census of Scotland. Vol. I., Part 7; County of Ayr. Part 8; County of Banff. Part 10; County of Bute. Part 11; County of Caithness. Part 12; County of Clackmannan.* [S.O. publications: Price 10s., 6s., 4s., 4s. 6d., 5s.]

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—*Building Societies: statistical summary, 1921.* [S.O. publication: Price 4d.]

MINING.—(1) *Reports of H.M. Inspectors of Mines for the year 1921. 3. York and North Midland Division. Report by Mr. F. H. Wynne. 5. South Wales Division. Report by Mr. J. Dyer Lewis.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. [S.O.



publications: Price 2s. 6d. and 2s.] (2) *Statistical summary of output and of the costs of production, proceeds and profits of the coalmining industry for the quarter ended 30th June, 1922.* Board of Trade, Mines Department. [Cmd. 1759: Price 2d.]

**PUBLIC SOCIAL SERVICES.**—*Return showing . . . the total expenditure . . . in England and Wales under certain Acts of Parliament during the years ended the 31st day of March, 1891, 1911, and 1921 respectively, and the total number of persons directly benefiting from the expenditure for the year 1921, together with similar particulars for Scotland.* Treasury. [H.C. 139: Price 3d.]

**SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH.**—*Report of the Food Investigation Board for the year 1921.* Department of Scientific and Industrial Research [S.O. publication: Price 2s.]

## FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT, 1901.

### Woodworking Machinery Regulations.

As announced in the MINISTRY OF LABOUR GAZETTE for July last (p. 318), the Home Secretary gave notice, on the 16th June, of his intention to make (amended) Regulations, under Section 79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, for the use of woodworking machinery.

The Home Secretary has now given notice that, on the 2nd November, 1922, he made these Regulations, which come into force on the 1st January, 1923, and apply to all factories, or parts thereof, or to any place to which the provisions of Section 79 are applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, in which any woodworking machinery is used.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.

### LIST OF NEW CONTRACTS, OCTOBER, 1922.

#### ADMIRALTY.

#### (CONTRACT AND PURCHASE DEPARTMENT).

**Air Compressor, Electrically Driven:** Alley & MacLellan, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Air Compressor, Motor Driven:** P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Badges, Embroidered:** R. Z. Bloomfield, Ltd., London, S.W.; E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Elsmere, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hobson & Sons (London), Ltd., London, W.; H. James, London, W.; George Kenning & Son, London, E.C.; S. Simpson, Preston; R. Stevenson, London, E.C.; E. Stillwell & Son, Ltd., London, E.C.; Stokoe & Co., London, S.W.; R. Virgo & Co., London, S.W.—**Blocks, Mitchell Thrust:** Vickers, Ltd., Barrow.—**Boards, 3-Ply:** London Plywood & Timber Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Capstan Gear:** Napier Bros., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Carpet, Brussels:** Carpet Trades, Ltd., Kidderminster.—**Castings:** Wallsend Slipway & Eng. Co., Ltd., Wallsend-on-Tyne.—**Cells, Accumulator:** Fuller's United Electric Works, Ltd., Chadwell Heath.—**Collars, White (Soft and Stiff):** Francis McDowell & Co., Belfast; Welch, Margetson & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Control Valve Panels:** MacTaggart, Scott & Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.—**Clutch, Centrifugal:** Lancaster & Tonge, Ltd., Pendleton, Manchester.—**Crane, 3-ton Steam Traveling:** Cowans, Sheldon & Co., Ltd., Carlisle.—**Dryers, Ground:** Jenson & Nicholson, Ltd., Stratford, E. 15; Burrell & Co., Ltd., Millwall, E. 14.—**Electrodes:** The Quasi-Arc Co., Ltd., London, S.W. 1.—**Fan Spares:** James Scott, Ltd., Liverpool.—**Glycerine:** C. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Bristol.—**Hammer, Steam, 40-cwt.:** B. & S. Massey, Ltd., Manchester.—**Handkerchiefs, White Cotton (for Seamen):** Eli Heyworth & Sons, Ltd., Manchester.—**Helmets, Sun:** E. Day (St. Albans), Ltd., St. Albans; Everitt W. Vero & Co., London, S.E.—**Lead Sheet and Pipe and Leads:** Locke, Blackett & Co., Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Locke, Lancaster, & W. W. & R. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., London.—**Machine, Grinding:** Churchill Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Machine, Motor-Driven Angle Bending and Straightening:** Craig & Donald, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—**Machines, Motor-Driven Radial Drilling:** Wm. Asquith (1920), Ltd., Halifax.—**Oil, Lubricating, Special Mineral:** Silvertown Lubricants, Ltd., Silvertown, E.; Rimer Bros., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. D. Hamilton & Co., Glasgow; Ragosine & Co., Bow Road, E.—**Plant, Fuel Oil Pumping:** Cochran & Co. (Annan), Ltd., Annan, Scotland.—**Plant, Ice-making, Electrically Driven:** P. Brotherhood, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Propellers:** Manganese Bronze & Brass Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Pump, Bilge:** Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pumps, Motor-Driven Circulating:** Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Co., Wolverhampton.—**Reducer Set:** Newton Bros. (Derby), Ltd., Derby.—**Rivets, H.T. Steel:** Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow. (Sub-Contractors for Steel and Steel Bars: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow; or D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow.)—**Rivets, Mild Steel:** Monks, Hall & Co., Ltd., Warrington (Sub-Contractors for Steel and Steel Bars: Redbourn Hill Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Redbourn, Scunthorpe); Patent Shaft & Axletree Co., Ltd., Wednesbury; Rivet, Bolt & Nut Co., Ltd., Glasgow (Sub-Contractors for Steel and Steel Bars: Lanarkshire Steel Co., Ltd., Motherwell; Steel Co. of Scotland, Glasgow; or D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow); Cooper and Turner, Ltd., Sheffield (Sub-Contractors for Steel and Steel Bars: Parkgate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; or United Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham.)—**Screws:** British Screw Co., Ltd., Leeds; Henry Cox Screw Co., Ltd., Birmingham; T. Eaves, Ltd., Birmingham; Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds, Ltd., Birmingham; Horton & Son, Ltd., Darlaston; Partridges, Ltd., Birmingham; A. Stokes & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Solder:** R. Jones & Co., Ltd., Birmingham; J. Ratcliffe & Sons, Ltd., Birmingham; The Sheldon Bush & Patent Shot Co., Bristol.—**Steam Heating Equipment:** Sturtevant Engineering Co., Ltd., London.—**Steel, Bar:** D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; Steel Co. of Scotland, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Steel Sheets, Ship, Tensile Tested:** Park Gate Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Rotherham; D. Colville & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; South

Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees; W. Beardmore & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Suits, Bluett:** Redman Bros., Hebden Bridge.—**Switchboard, Complete with Instruments:** Park Royal Engineering Works, Ltd., Cumberland Avenue, Park Royal, N.W.—**Tallies, Leather:** J. & A. Hillman, Ltd., Dudley.—**Transformer and Switchgear, Supply, Erection, Test, etc.:** General Electric Company, Ltd., Witton, Birmingham.—**Vests, Summer, C.P.O.:** I. & R. Morley, Ltd., London, E.C.

#### ADMIRALTY.

#### (CIVIL ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF'S DEPARTMENT).

**Malta—Steel Fabric Reinforcement:** Barb Engineering Co., London, S.W., and Saltney, Chester.—**Loch Long—R.N. Torpedo Range, Alterations at Firing Head:** Armstrong & Main, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Culver Cliff—Coast Guard Station, Additional Quarters:** W. H. Brading & Sons, East Cowes, Isle of Wight.—**Devonport—Creosoted Pitch Pine:** Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Portsmouth—Portland Cement:** The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Roofing Slates:** Davies Bros., Portmadoc, N. Wales.—**Steelwork:** J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

#### WAR OFFICE.

**Ablution, Ranges:** Wilmer & Sons, Ltd., London, E.—**Acid:** Spencer, Chapman & Messel, Ltd., London, E.—**Batteries, Secondary:** Pritchett & Gold & E.P.S. Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock.—**Board, S.X.:** Thames Paper Co., Ltd., Purfleet.—**Bodies, Helmet (Khaki):** Everitt W. Vero & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Boxes, Soldiers', Wood:** A. Lloyd & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.; Watt, Torrance & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Bugles and Trumpets:** Henry Keat & Sons, London, N.—**Buildings, Supply of:** E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Brushes, Paint, Sash Tools:** W. H. Vowles & Sons, Ltd., Stonehouse, Glos.—**Caps, Forage:** J. Myers & Co., London.—**Cordage:** Dixon & Corbitt & R. S. Newall & Co., Ltd., Gateshead.—**Corrugated Sheets:** Dorman, Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Corrugated Galvanised Sheets:** J. Summers & Sons, Ltd., Shotton.—**Engines, Leyland:** Leyland Motors, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Felt, Sheet, White:** Stansfield & Co., Waterfoot, near Manchester.—**Films, X-Ray:** Kodak, Ltd., Wealdstone.—**Guttering, Steel:** J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol; Walker Bros., Ltd., Walsall.—**Hides:** C. W. Martin & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Hemp, Web:** A. Hart & Son, Crewkerne.—**Huts, 16 ft. Span:** G. Blay, New Malden.—**Lamps, Acetylene:** J. & R. Oldfield, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Lorries, Pneumatic Tyred:** Karrier Motors, Ltd., Huddersfield; The Vulcan Motors, Ltd., Southport.—**Lorries, Chassis, 30 cwt.:** Crossley Motors, Ltd., Gorton, Manchester.—**Lead, Pig:** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Lining Sheets and Slides for Huts:** Birmingham Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Widnes; Gorse Galvanising Co., Ltd., Llanelly.—**Linoleum:** M. Nairn & Co., Ltd., Kirkcaldy; Tayside Floorcloth Co., Ltd., Newburgh.—**Motor Spares:** Vulcan Motors (London), Ltd., Southport.—**Paper Articles for Targets:** John McQueen & Son, Galashiels.—**Photographs of War Graves:** L. Turgill, London, W.C.—**Plates, X-Ray:** Ilford, Ltd., Ilford; Wellington & Ward, Ltd., Elstree, Herts.—**"Rawlplug" Sets:** The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Roofing Sheets for Huts:** Birmingham Corr. Iron Co., Ltd., Widnes.—**Roofing Sheets (Huts):** Burnell & Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port.—**Roofing Sheets:** Gorse Galvanising Co., Ltd., Dagen.—**Sheds:** E. Wood & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Sheets, Linen:** J. Gunning & Son, Ltd., Cookstown.—**Steelwork for Huts:** Nissens, Ltd., Sublet to Messrs. W. Bain & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Stokers, Mechanical:** Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd., Renfrew.—**Stoves, Oil:** Rippingilles Albion Lamp Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Valor Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Stoves, Pioneer:** Smith & Wellstood, Ltd., Bonnybridge.—**Trailers, and Conversion of Lorrie Chassis:** Hobdell, Way & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.—**Wagons, Steam:** Fodens, Ltd., Sandbach, Cheshire.—**Woodwork for Huts:** Boulton & Paul, Ltd., Norwich; Jewson & Sons, Ltd., Norwich.—**Wire, Galvanised:** Dorman,



Long & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough.—**Wire, Electric:** British Insulated & Helsby Cables, Ltd., Helsby.—**Windolite:** C. M. Davies & Co.—**Zinc or Spelter:** British Metal Corporation, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Works Service: Maintenance Work:** Wrexham: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley. Bury St. Edmunds: H. J. Barbrook, Bury St. Edmunds. Glasgow and Maryhill: J. Brown, Hamilton. Colchester: W. Chambers & Son, Colchester. Norwich: W. Chambers & Son, Colchester. Collinstown: Clifton & Cooper, Dublin. Brentwood: S. Cronin & Sons, Brentwood. Edinburgh: Wm. Finlayson & Sons, Leith. Sandhurst: A. J. Goodall, Ascot. Birmingham. Worcester: J. E. Harper & Son, Ltd., Birmingham. Willsworthy: F. R. Hipperson, Norwich. Bristol: A. Jefferies & Son, Bristol. Brecon: B. Jenkins, Brecon. Sheffield: G. Longdon & Son, Ltd., Sheffield. Landguard: W. Laughton, Bedford. York: J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York. Strensall: J. W. Maw & Sons, Ltd., York. Oxford: H. Mellor, Woking. Exeter: Playfair, Toole, Ltd., Southampton. North Shields: J. W. Tebble, Blyth. Paisley: J. W. Tebble, Blyth. Newport: J. H. Williams, Newport.—**Building Works:** South Aldershot: Boulton & Paul, Norwich. Bristol: W. Cowlin & Son, Bristol. Maryhill: A. Jamieson & Son, Glasgow. North Aldershot: T. H. Jones, South Farnborough, Hants. Erection of No. 3 Block, Stillington Street: Prestige & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Painting:** Chelsea Barracks, A. Bagnall, Shipley. Regent's Park: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley.

## CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES.

**Batteries:** The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire.—**Bedcovers:** J. Kippax & Sons, Manchester.—**Boiler Washout Plant:** The Economical Boiler Washing Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Boilers, Locomotive:** Messrs. Kitson & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**The Vulcan Foundry, Ltd.,** Newton-le-Willows, Lancs.—**Boiler Tubes:** Messrs. Tubes, Ltd., Aston, Birmingham.—**Books, etc.:** E. S. & A. Robinson, Ltd., Bristol.—**Bridges:** Messrs. Armstrongs & Main, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Cement:** Cement Marketing Co., London, E.C.; Tunnel Portland Cement Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; Ship Canal Portland Cement Mfrs., Liverpool.—**Detonators:** Curtis & Harvey, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Dogspikes:** Messrs. Bayliss, Jones & Bayliss, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Fuse:** Bickford, Smith & Company, Tuckermill, Cornwall.—**Gunpowder:** W. H. Wakefield & Co., Ltd., Gatebeck, near Kendal.—**Insulators, Porcelain, etc.:** Messrs. Taylor, Tunnicliffe & Co., Ltd., Eastwood, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.—**Lathes:** Messrs. J. Lang & Sons, Ltd., Johnstone, near Glasgow.—**Lathe, Railway Wheel:** Messrs. Cravens Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—**Lathes:** Messrs. Ward, Haggas & Smith, London, S.W.; Messrs. Dean, Smith & Grace (1908), Ltd., Keighley, Yorks.—**Launch and Spares:** The Bergius Launch & Engine Co., Ltd., Glasgow.—**Machines, Drilling:** Messrs. Wm. Asquith (1920), Ltd., Halifax; Messrs. J. Archdale & Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Machines, Shaping:** The Butler Machine Tool Co., Ltd., Halifax.—**Machine, Slotting:** Messrs. J. Buckton & Co., Ltd., Leeds.—**Machine, Grinding:** Messrs. Cravens Bros. (Manchester), Ltd., Reddish, Stockport.—**Machines, Milling, etc.:** Messrs. J. Parkinson & Son, Shipley; Messrs. A. Herbert, Ltd., Coventry.—**Machine, Joiner:** Messrs. A. Ransome & Co., Ltd., Newark-on-Trent.—**Machine, Milling and Drilling:** Messrs. G. Richards & Co., Ltd., Broadheath, near Manchester.—**Machine Tools, etc.:** Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machines, Drilling:** **Machines, Radial Drilling:** The Assoc. British Machine Tool Makers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Machines, Shaping:** Messrs. Pollock & Macnab (1919), Ltd., Bredbury, near Stockport.—**Machine, Bolt Forging:** Messrs. Greenwood & Batley, Ltd., Leeds.—**Machinery, Woodworking:** Messrs. T. Robinson & Son, Ltd., Rochdale.—**Meters, Water:** The Manchester Water Meter Co., Ardwick, Manchester.—**Mills, Boring and Turning:** Messrs. Webster & Bennet, Ltd., Coventry.—**Novarsenobillon:** Messrs. May & Baker, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Oil:** Messrs. C. C. Wakefield & Co., London, E.C.; Messrs. Vacuum Oil Co., London, S.W.—**Paper:** J. Gordon & Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Petrol:** Messrs. Miller Bros., Ltd., Liverpool.—**Pipes, W.I., Flanged, etc.:** Messrs. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow.—**Pipes, Stone-ware Sewer:** Messrs. Doulton & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Plates, Steel:** The South Durham Steel & Iron Co., Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees.—**Pontoons:** The Ioco. Rubber and Waterproofing Co., Ltd., Anniesland, Glasgow.—**Printing:** Messrs. Waterlow & Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Pumping Equipment:** Messrs. Cochran & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough-on-Tees.—**Pumps, Artesian Well:** Messrs. Worthington-Simpson, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Quinine Tablets:** Messrs. J. Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., London, E.—**Railway Inspection Car:** Messrs. The Drewry Car Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Railway Carriage Bodies, etc.:** Messrs. The Birmingham Rly. Carr. & Wagon Co., Ltd., Smethwick, Birmingham.—**Roofing, "Fibrent," etc.:** Messrs. The British Fibro-cement Works, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Rollers, Motor:** Messrs. Barford & Perkins, Ltd., Peterborough.—**Sheets, Galvanised Corrugated:** The Wolverhampton C.I. Co., Ltd., Ellesmere Port, near Birkenhead.—**Shirts:** Messrs. Hobson & Sons, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Signalling Materials:** The Westinghouse Brake & Saxby Signal Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Springs, Laminated Bearing:** Messrs. Wm. Griffith & Sons, Ltd., Sheffield.—**Stonebreakers:** Messrs. Goodwin, Barsby & Co., Ltd., Leicester.—**Telephone Apparatus:** The Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Telephone Cable, etc.:** Messrs. Siemens Bros. & Co., Ltd., London, S.E.; Messrs. Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Telephone Material:** The Brit. L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd.,

London, W.C.—**Timber:** Messrs. C. Leary & Co., London, E.C.—**Tools, Pneumatic:** The Globe Pneumatic Engg. Co., Ltd., London, S.W.—**Wagons, Bogie:** The Gloucester Rly. Carr. & Wgn. Co., Ltd., Gloucester.—**Water Columns:** Messrs. J. Blakeborough & Sons, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wheels and Axles:** Messrs. J. Baker & Co. (Rotherham) (1920), Ltd., Rotherham; Messrs. C. Roberts & Co., Ltd., Horbury Junction, near Wakefield.—**Wire, Bronze Line:** Messrs. T. Bolton & Sons, Ltd., London, W.—**Wire, Copper, etc.:** Messrs. Elliott's Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham.—**Wireless Apparatus:** The Radio Communication Co., Ltd., London, W.C.

## AIR MINISTRY.

**Aeroplane Spares:** Parnall & Co., Ltd., Bristol; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil.—**Aircraft, Reconditioning of:** Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.; Hawker Engineering Co., Ltd., Kingston; Handley Page, Ltd., Cricklewood; Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham; Westland Aircraft Works, Yeovil; De Havilland Aircraft Co., Ltd., Edgware.—**Ammeters:** Johnson & Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Batteries:** Siemens Bros., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cement:** The Cement Marketing Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Engines:** D. Napier & Son, Ltd., London, W.; Bristol Aeroplane Co., Ltd., Bristol.—**Engines, Overhaul of:** Gwynnes Engineering Co., Ltd., London, W.—**Engines, Rectification of:** Aircraft Disposal Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Rolls-Royce, Ltd., Derby.—**Engine Spares:** Armstrong Siddely Motors, Ltd., Coventry.—**Fire Hydrants:** Hamilton, Wood & Co., Manchester.—**Generators:** W. Mackie & Co., London, W.C.; **Generators, Hand Driven:** Evershed & Vignoles, Ltd., London, W.—**Generators, Petrol:** Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Glass Window:** Pilkington Bros., Ltd., St. Helens.—**Installation of Engines in Nighthawk Aircraft:** Gloucestershire Aircraft Co., Ltd., Cheltenham.—**Kerosene (Iraq):** The Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Landplanes:** Armstrong & Whitworth Aircraft Co., Ltd., Coventry.—**Married Quarters, Erection of:** Calshot: Playfair & Toole, Ltd., Southampton. Leuchars: Watson and Sons, Ltd., Perth, Scotland. Spittlegate: A. Bagnall & Sons, Ltd., Shipley.—**M.T. Spirit (Iraq):** The Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., London, E.C.—**Plywood, Birch:** Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., London E.; Vickers, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Pumps, Centrifugal:** Vickers, Ltd., Weybridge.—**Radiators:** Serck Radiators, Ltd., Greet, Birmingham.—**Reconditioning Buildings:** Biggin Hill: Henry Kent, London. Digby: W. Pattinson & Sons, Ltd., Sleaford.—**Receivers, T.F. Modified:** Muirhead & Co., Beckenham, Kent.—**Recovering Roofs at R.A.F. Station, Eastchurch:** Rice & Son, Margate.—**Revolution Indicators:** Elliott Bros., London, S.W.—**Spreaders, W/T:** McGruer Hollow Spar Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Syntonsers:** Gambrell Bros., London, S.W.—**Timber:** Burt, Boulton & Hayward, London, E.C.—**Transformers:** W. Mackie & Co., London, W.C.—**Transmitters:** H. W. Sullivan, London, E.C.—**Transmitter Spares:** C. A. Carter & Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Undercarriage:** A. V. Roe & Co., Ltd., Manchester.—**Valves:** General Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.; Mullard Radio Valve Co., Ltd., London, S.W.

## POST OFFICE.

**Apparatus, Telegraphic:** British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; International Electric Co., Ltd., London, N.—**Apparatus, Telephonic:** British L.M. Ericsson Mfg. Co., Ltd., Beeston, Notts; General Electric Co., Ltd. (Peel Conner Telephone Works), Coventry; Siemens Bros. and Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Apparatus, Testing, Protective, etc.:** Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works, Ltd., London, N.W.—**Arms, Wood:** A. Bruce and Co., Grays, Essex.—**Bicycles and Parts:** Alldays and Onions, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Blocks for Manhole Covers, etc.:** Waltham Cross Joinery Co., London, N.—**Borers, Thrust:** Hydraulic Engineering Co., Ltd., Chester.—**Boxes, Wood, Packing:** W. Bridgewater and Sons, Birmingham; Calder and McDougall, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Submarine:** Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Co., Ltd., London, S.E.—**Cable, Telegraphic and Telephonic:** British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Enfield Ediswan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; Hackbridge Cable Co., Ltd., Hackbridge, Surrey; W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.; Macintosh Cable Co., Ltd., Derby; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Southampton; Union Cable Co., Ltd., Dagenham Dock, Essex.—**Carriers, Service, and Parts:** Middlemores (Coventry), Ltd., Coventry.—**Coils, Loading:** Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Cords for Telephones:** General Electric Co., Ltd. (Peel, Conner Telephone Works), Coventry; Phoenix Telephone and Electric Works Ltd., London, N.W.; Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Ducts:** Mountford, Phillips and Co. (1920), Ltd., Llantrisant, near Cardiff.—**Mixture (Plastic Cement):** Receiver for the Debenture Holders of Messrs. Plastic Cements and Fibrastic, Ltd., in Liquidation (voluntary), Erith.—**Pipes, Steel:** Stewarts and Lloyds, Ltd., Halesowen.—**Plates, Earth:** T. and W. Farmiloe, Ltd., London, S.W.—**Seals, Lead:** I. N. Lyons, Ltd., London, N.—**Tape, Linen:** Bole Hall Mill Co., Tamworth.—**Vehicles, Motor and Parts:** Cubitt Engineering Co., Ltd., Aylesbury; A. E. Gould, London, W.; W. H. Perry, London, N.; Wallace-Harmer Motors, Ltd., London, W.C.—**Wallboards:** North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington.—**Wire, Bronze, Insulated:** Johnson and Phillips, Ltd., London, S.E.—**Wire, Copper:** T. Bolton and Sons, Ltd., Oakmoor,



Staffs; British Insulated and Helsby Cables, Ltd., Prescott; Elliotts Metal Co., Ltd., Birmingham; Enfield Ediswan Cable Works, Ltd., Brimsdown, Middlesex; R. Johnson and Nephew, Ltd., Manchester; R. Johnson, Clapham and Morris, Ltd., Manchester; Pirelli General Cable Works, Ltd., Eastleigh; Shropshire Iron Co., Ltd., Hadley, Salop; F. Smith and Co., Incorporated in the London Electric Wire Co. and Smiths, Ltd., Salford; J. Wilkes, Sons and Mapplebeck, Ltd., Birmingham.—**Conveyance of Mails:** Dullingham and Goss, Dulverton, Somerset; Campbells, Ltd., Aberdeen.—**Cable—Manufacture, Supply, Drawing-in and Jointing:** Manchester-Preston: Western Electric Co., Ltd., London, E.—**Conduits, Laying:** Elland (Yorks); St. Annes-on-Sea; Preston; Stone: Hodge Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham. Birmingham (Edgbaston, Hagley Road): Taplin & Holland, Ltd., Birmingham. Kensington, Paddington and St. Marylebone: A. Thomson & Co., London, W.C. Swansea Town: H. Smith, Newport, Mon. Manchester (Brunswick Street, Cohens Buildings and St. Anns Square): Chandler Bros., Manchester. Owlerton (Sheffield): A. R. Cleghorn, Leicester. St. Pancras; Wanstead (New Exchange Area): T. W. Robinson, London, S.E. Brondesbury Park and Queen's Park; Bromley (St. Leonards Road), E; London-Southend (Section I.); Kilburn High Road (East Side); Parkstone and Southbourne (Section II.): O. C. Summers, London, N. South Tottenham; Burdett Road, Bow Road: H. Farrow, London, N.W. Russell Street, W.C.: J. Mowlem & Co., Ltd., London, S.W. Rock Ferry (Rock Park and Greendale Road), Liverpool Royal (Church Street), and Liverpool Royal Junctions: J. W. Thornley & Sons, Kearsley, near Bolton.—**Generators, Rewinding:** Mount Pleasant Sub-Station, General Post Office, London: The English Electric Co., Ltd., London, W.C.—**Lifts:** Dundee Post Office: Marryat & Scott, Ltd., London, E.C.—**Power Plant:** Marlborough Telephonic Repeater Station; Taplow: The General Electric Co., Ltd., Witton, Birmingham. Sub-Contractors: The Premier Accumulator Co., Ltd., S.W. 1, for Batteries; Ruston & Hornsby, Ltd., E.C. 4, for Engines.—**Telephone Exchange Equipment:** Liverpool (Royal); Western Electric Company, Ltd., London, E. Sub-Contractors: The D.P. Battery Co., Ltd., Bakewell, Derbyshire, for Batteries; Crompton & Co., Chelmsford, for Charging and Ringing Machines.

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